PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,346.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M. 1908.				
29th Feb.	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6345
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10609		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6926
9th "	CALEDONIA	7518		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship at Port Said to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cacchi	15th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	5,000		15th May "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th March 1908
CAPRI	4,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th May 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Tues. 27th Feb.	9 a. m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 28th Feb.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Mar., calling at Vezawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Feb., calling for Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
EMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7568	G. Gilthuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL.
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
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From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	449	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sss. Rs. 1,098, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.
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SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
**City of London	...	22 "	24 "	..	15 "
†City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†a Trafford Hall	...	8 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 170,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

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BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE SENSATION

of the
OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW LONDON
was the
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION

of the
BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS
was the
SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR AGENTS, STOREMEN AND DEALERS IN INDIA.

STOCK
LIPTONS TEA.
3 STANDARD BLENDS.

YELLOW LABEL	... ...	1 Re. 2 As. per lb.
BLUE	... ...	1 „ „ „
RED	... ...	12 Annas „ „

IN CONSTANT AND INCREASING DEMAND.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 14, HUMMUM STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE THE BEST CUP OF TEA AND COFFEE GO TO

MESSRS. MORENAS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1835.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

All Kinds of Sweets, Crackers, Chocolates, Hams, Bacons, Cheese, etc., always in Stock.
Ham will be COOKED free of charge to buyers of one whole piece.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest quality and of the most popular Brands. English and Italian Cakes and Pastries, Wedding, Christening and Birthday Cakes, made to order.
Prompt and careful attention is given to Local and Upcountry orders.

NO. 111, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS.

We beg to notify that we have JUST IMPORTED the following GOODS and your inspection is Solicited:—

BEST ENGLISH CYCLES. | Manufactured at the famous RAGLAN Works-Coventry.
AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. | Manufactured by the well-known Standard Company.
GRAPH-O-PHONES & RECORDS. | No house should be without them.

TERMS:—Cash or on the easy part-payment system.
ALL ACCESSORIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY COMPANY,

GAIETY THEATRE BUILDING,
BORI BUNDER.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 2-8
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

...OTIFICATIONS.

...R UNION OF ...STERN INDIA.

...TOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ON THE
MARINE LINES MAIDAN,
MONDAY, THE 24TH TO FRIDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS.

Tortoise Race	Crawling Race
Bending Race	Hair-pin Corner Stakes
Passenger Race	Glass of Water Race
Adam & Eve Race	Starting and StoppingRace
Musical Cars	The Academy Stakes
Victoria Cross Race	Motor House
Police Trap Race	Bomb Race
Potato Race	Lap Race
Cherry Biting Race	Nightingale Competition

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Band from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. and from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

CHARGES OF ADMISSION:

SEASON TICKETS:—Members of the Union Rs 3/- and with their Families Rs 5. each.

SEASON TICKETS:—Non-Members of the Union Rs 5. each.

DAILY TICKETS:—Rupee One each.

Soldiers in Uniform & Children Half Price.

N. M. MARSHALL,
Hony. Secretary,
AUTO. SHOW & MOTO. GYMKHANA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "DANDOLO" of the Venetian S. N. Co., are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AS Mr. H. C. CARGILL, has severed his connection with this Bank, the Power of Attorney in his favor granted by the Bank has been CANCELLED.

For THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st March, 1908, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of Nos. 26 Up Poona and 62 Up Thana Passenger Trains, and also of Nos. 158 Up Khandwa and 59 Down Kalyan Passenger Trains, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

For full particulars see Poster Notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE following ALTERATIONS in the BUSINESS HOURS are notified for the information of Members, etc.,—

On FRIDAYS the Depot will open at 9 A.M. instead of 9-30 A.M.

On SATURDAYS the Depot will close at 2 P.M. instead of 2-30 P.M.

Business Hours on other days remain UNALTERED, viz., 9-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1908, at 10-0 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To fix the remuneration to be paid to Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons who have acted as Engineers and Architect for construction of the Spring Mills.

4.—To confirm the appointment of Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong as an additional Director.

5.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

6.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

7.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 4th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office situate at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1908, at 10-10 A.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions:—

(1). "That the words 'Equalization of Dividend Account' be added in the list of Funds enumerated in Clause XXII."

2. "That the Proviso which forms the concluding portion of Clause XXII. of the 63rd Article of Association, of the Company, be cancelled or excluded from the Company's Articles of Association, and that there be substituted for the same, so as to form the concluding portion of the said clause XXII., the following words:—

'The Directors may set aside to the credit of the above mentioned "Repairs Fund Account," and "Machinery Deterioration Fund Account," respectively, out of the net profits realised by the Company in every year, a sum or sums, not exceeding 5 per cent. (Five per cent.) of the cost value, (as ascertained or estimated by the Directors,) of the Company's Buildings, Engines, Machinery and Working Appliances of every description; and may also set aside out of the balance then remaining of the said annual net profits, a further sum or further sums to be placed to the credit of any one or more of the abovementioned accounts (other than the said "Repairs Fund Account" and 'Machinery Deterioration Fund Account") PROVIDED that the sum placed to the credit of any one of the said accounts (other than the Repairs Fund account, and Machinery Deterioration Fund account aforesaid) shall never exceed 15 per cent. (fifteen per cent.) of the balance of the said net profits, and that the total amount of the further sum or sums so set aside in any one year shall in no case exceed 30 per cent. of such balance as aforesaid of the said annual net profits.'"

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cheverbats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Pool and Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY & BELLES LETTRES.

	Rs. a.
The Red Reign. The True Story of an Adventurous year in Russia by Kellogg Durland. Illustrated with photographs by the Author and others.	8 0
What All the World's A-Seeking or the Vital Law of True Life, Greatness, Power and Happiness. By Ralph Waldo Trine.	3
No. 10 Downing Street, Whitehall: Its History and Associations. By Charles Eyre Pascoe. With Illustrations in colour and other Sketches. By Charles E. Flower.	18 6
Rambling Recollections. By the Right Honourable Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G. C. B., G. C. M. G. In Two Volumes...	26 4
A Princess of Intrigue. Anne Genevieve de Bourbon, Duchess de Longueville and Her Times. By H. Noel Williams. In 2 Vols. With 2 Photogravure Frontispieces and 32 Illustrations on Art Paper.	21 0

FICTION.

Colonial Edition. Paper Cover Rs. 1-12, Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The Plains of Alu. By Dorothy Summers.

"Act of God." By Robert Elliott.

The Sin of Preaching Jim: A Romance founded on Fact. By Dick Donovan.

She Loved Much. By Alfred Buchanan.

Broken Off. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.

Dr. Burton's Success. By A. C. Gunter.

Cynthia in the Wilderness. By Hubert Wales. cloth only.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 27th February, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GIGA PRADHAN has RETIRED from our firm from THIS DATE and that from and after this date the continuing partner Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL as the sole proprietor of our firm will continue to carry on the business of the firm.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1908.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL & CO.

I confirm the above.

ગીગા પ્રધ્ધન,

i.e. GIGA PRADHAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 5th day of February, 1902, executed by me in favour of Mr. GIGA PRADHAN, has been REVOKED by me this day.—Date 1 this 21st day of February, 1908.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, COLZA KEROSINE IN BULK AND IN CASE, SWEET, AND CASTOR, COTTON WASTE, COTTON WICK, COTTON THREAD, COIR ROPES, COIR YARN, MANILLA ROPES, DEALWOOD, CEILING & PLANKS, TEAKWOOD, PORTLAND CEMENT, MICA PIPING AND COMPOSITION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENTS at 120, Frere Road, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., March 1st, 1908, for the supply of the above stores during six months commencing from April 1st, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate qualities and discription of oils, waste papers, etc., required and, the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

3. The agents reserve the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company or order."

5. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Sienography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping. Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
3, HUMPHREYS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Please quote this Paper when applying.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the **Best,** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!

GRAND PROGRAMME

When for the first time the Grand Fairy Tale entitled

TALISMAN

will be shown.

This Film represents the most wonderful and Fantastic coloured subject ever shown in India.

The longest film ever exhibited in Bombay.

SKATING RINK.

USUAL SESSIONS DAILY
During the week.

SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY,
SPORTS ON SKATES,
by General Request

HURDLE RACE NOVELTIES,
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
TUG-OF-WAR,
TANDEM RACE,
and other exciting Events.

Ladies and gentlemen entering their names before Friday for any of the contests will be presented with skate tickets free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of fancy goods Suitable for Presents.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, (corner of Old Agra Bank Lane), the following fancy goods such as leather hand-bags, plated-ware by Reed and Barton, Nickel Silver plated-ware, Japanese flower-vases, tea sets, dinner sets, baba tricycles and horses, cash boxes, despatch boxes, phonographs with records, music and alarm timepieces, book-baskets, bird cages, silver and German silver watches, umbrella-stands, albums, operaglasses, toys and dolls, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS POTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Cadur Mahomedally Bohra, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at Bajeepala Lane, near Nagdevi Street, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., a large lot of copper and brass utensils of various sizes and description, sofa, chest-of-drawers, mehta boxes, etc.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Mansions (1st floor), behind the Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur, Ahmed Devji and others, such as sliding dining table in 4 pieces, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dumbwaiter, fan pattern drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marble-topped table and teapoys, hall cabinets and brackets, bookcases, lady's davenporte, English bedsteads, mirror and plain door almyrahs, clothes presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, very elegant four-fold screen, set with frosted glass, palm jardiniers, tiled-top teapoys, standard lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of W. J. Whyte, Esq.

The property of others.

1 Cottage Piano by Rose & Co.

1 Pianola with 31 rollers,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 16, Gymkhana Chambers, Wandby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite Tata's Mansion, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble-topped table and teapoys, cabinets, English bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almirahs, clothes-press, chest-of-drawers, mahogany cottage pianos, wind proof-lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. K. M. Thacker (proceeding to England) and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI.
Near the European Cemetery.

Under the directions of Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, widows and administrices of Hari Dwarkji Thakur, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagers, Moroba Vithoba, Mukund Moroba, and Damji Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 8th January, 1897, and made between the abovenamed mortgages of the first part and the said Hari Dwarkji Thakur of the other part, the following batty fields, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land of batty fields situate at Sewri, containing by admeasurement 11,548 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 177, 218-218, New No. 14358-14427 and New Survey No. 1-2368 in the name of Moroba Vithoba Patel in the Registration Sub-Distsict of Bombay, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west and north by the ground of Narayen Vithoba Patel, on or towards the south by the ground of Haji Elias Haji Mahomed and Laxmi Namaji.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Madhavji, Kambdar and Chottubhai, Attorneys for the said Bai Bhikibai Thakubai, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at NEW KAZI STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 338 of 1906.

Sabirabibi and others..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mahomed Hussein Makba and others... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date, the 1st day of July, 1907, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Assistant Commissioner of the Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February 1908, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Kazee Street without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about one hundred and thirty-three square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bearing Collector's Old No. 2372, New No. 9423, Old Survey No. 1755 and New Survey No. 873, and C Ward, No. 6119, Street Nos. 135-139, and bounded on or towards the north by the property formerly of Amirudin Shaikh Bhikan and now of Attaulla Kashmir, on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ali Saheb Kolabker and now of Haji Bachu Varya, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the Kazee Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for defendants 5 and 6, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Undermentioned Auctioneers.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

The above sale will be conducted by SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Apply to Annas & Co. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

USEFUL REFERENCE BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
STOKES' CYCLOPÆDIA OF FAMILIAR Quotations. Containing 5,000 Selections from 600 Authors. With a Complete General Index and an Index of Authors compiled by Elford Encleigh Treffry	3 1
CASSELL'S BOOK OF QUOTATIONS. Proverbs and Household Words. By W. Gurney Benham. With Full Verbal Index	9 3
BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE and Fable. Giving the Derivation, Source or Origin of Common Phrases, etc., etc. ...	7 14
ENGLISH PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL Phrases. By W. Carew Hazlitt	5 10
PHRASES AND NAMES, THEIR ORIGIN and Meaning. By Trench H. Johnson ...	5 4
CHAMBER'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTionary, Pronouncing, Explanatory and Etymological. With Illustrations.	2 10
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ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.

Asa.

ASa preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called mervellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "ASA" as being **THE REMEDY** necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.

Full directions are given with each bottle.

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MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENTS Ties, Collars, Strawhaiz, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES.

Expressly Ordered for this Season.

PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

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AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied an EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happier result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

---

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re, 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt, "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of HORBICK Silent Sunbeam, Ford and Darracq Motor Cars are to be seen and tried at the Motor House of India. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOARD & LODGING with a private family for two Bachelors. No Tradesman need apply. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A Young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 1 oco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransome Head & Jeffries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 30 H. P., Reeston Humber, 1908 Pattern. This Car was joint winner of the Union Challenge Shield in the recent Bombay Trials. Only six months used; in splendid Condition. Cost Rs. 10,000; price Rs. 6,500. Apply to A. T. STEWART, Tajmahal Hotel.

FOR SALE.—McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" for 1908. Now ready. Rs. 10. Order from F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Japanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Re-bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Flour, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1908.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. Hopman and other's Valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plateware, Piano Chubb's Safe Gerder, Horses and Carriages, Moter Car, etc., at Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provide for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is carnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SUITABLE RESIDENCE, for a Married Couple or two Bachelors—furnished ROOM with Bath Room, healthy locality. Good Table-Home comforts. Apply to Box No. 506, care of "Bombay Gazette."

STABLING—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 18A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VIOLIN LESSONS.—VIOLIN and MANDOLINE LESSONS are given by an experienced European Violinist. For terms apply to Mr. SALZINGER, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WANTED.—A TYPEWRITER, in good working order. Apply Box No. 500, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

KAMA-SHASTRA:

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

A. N. Pharmacy.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Marine and Naval Stores, Boats, Tonnies, etc., by order of the Director Royal Indian Marine, will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land at Memanwada Street or Gowli Mohalla.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali Kajijee, the receiver appointed by the High Court of the estate of the late Ismail Ahmed Munshi, in Suit No. 229 of 1901, (Mahomed Usuf Bham vs. Hawabee and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Memanwada Street or Gowli Mohlola, B. Ward No. 633, Street No. 69-71 admeasuring in length by 50 feet and in breadth 17 feet standing in the name of Ismail Ahmed Munshi and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the West by public Road, on the north by the house No. 7375, and on the south by house No. 61-67.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Altamount Road," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts Breslaur, and Benjamin, also richly open carved and English Mahogany furniture, such as dining table, telescopic, morocco line chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, marble-top tables and teapoys, plates, glass-door book cases, office and writing tables, jardiniers, verandah benches, double and single mirror-door almirahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, English solid brass double and single bedstead

EPILEPSY AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000

TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.

Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free

ON APPLICATION

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS,

TRENCH'S REMEDIES LD.

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,

Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,

COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24. | [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8		1/16
2 do. Rentes ...	97	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 11/16	5/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	55 5/8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	3 1/4	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 7/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.

Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ... ...Easier with fair demand.
Futures ... ...steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports... ... ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans... ... ...6·13—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...8 5/8—1/8

Future Delivery prices :–

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·67	5·67	5·69	5·68
—05	—05	—04	—03

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·68	5·63	5·53	5·45	5·38
—04	—03	—05	—03	—01

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...37,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...55,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...18,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ...10,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·20 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March, 10·45—14 Declined owing to weak cables and bulls unloading.
Do. Do. May 10·53—12

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—1/16

Futures—Month of March 10·80—19
Do do May 10·68—14
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ...4 220,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship, 56 1/2 Apl.-May—H. A. and D. Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 51 3/4—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 2/8 1/2—Buyers.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sales opened to-day.—Good demand.
Firm—Prices par to 1d higher.
Goat Skins offered 1,053,000.
Sheep Skins offered 9,02,000.

Arrivals :–

"Umsinga."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, | [25TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand and most Banks would buy Credits at 1s. 4 1/8d. 3 months' sight. Even at this rate very few bills were offered, and the market is chiefly supported by a moderate supply of bills in Calcutta and a poor enquiry for Bank bills here. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 1/8 to 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ...		1s. 4 1/4 to 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		197

Government Paper.

There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day but rates have kept very steady. The market opened at 96 3/16 ready and 96½ for the settlement and closes unchanged but with small buyers. The second settlement is quoted at 96 7/16 steady. Calcutta market is advised as 96 1 8 for cash and 96 3 8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs 96-3
1st Settlement...	...	" 96-4
2nd Settlement	...	" 96-7

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London, on Monday, advanced 5/16 for ready to 25 11/16, and ½ to 25/ for deliv ery forward in two months, the New York rate being steady at 55⅝. Locally the market opened firm at 67 3 16 ex duty for cash and advanced during the day to 67¼ ex-duty at which there are small buyers at the close. The quotation for the settlement opened at 66 9/16 ex-duty but only improved to 66⅜. The dealers are still busy taking delivery of the Bars that arrived by the mail. Bar Gold is quiet and easier in price.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	3	0
English Shell Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	67	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The drop in prices advised on the reopening of the American markets, coming as it did on an already dull market here, caused a decline of fully Rs. 2 all round except in Broach which, owing to the high prices ruling up-country, keeps fairly steady. Bengals have been especially weak, and ready R—Rs. of fine M. G. were offering to-day at Rs. 191½. Export houses have been sellers of fine M. G. Bengals, May delivery, at a premium of of Rs. 5 on the March rate. The business passing has, however, been only moderate.

For ready cotton there was a small enquiry by shippers and Mills, and the turnover at Colaba was limited though holders were freely meeting any demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	375/8	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	366 1/4	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	224/5	
Fine M. G. Dumangaum Pulgaon	217	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	215	
Fine M. G. Ammoti ...	215	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	203	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193/9	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203/4	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	19 /3	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	197	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181 1/	March
Good Westerns ...	236	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet
Estimated Sales ... ... 6 0 0 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :–

F.-M.	M.-A.	A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·63	5·63	5·61	5·61	5·63
—04	—04	—06	—04	—03

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·59	5·43	5·35
—04	—02	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is easier and there are sellers at the undermentioned rates, but the demand is exceedingly limited.

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 6 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 8 7 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May... Rs. 9 6 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... " " 9 15 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market is quiet with little enquiry and we quote :—

Sold White... ... 35 per cent Rs. 55 0 0
Muggy ... ... " 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 56 0 0

Poppyseed :–

April-May... ....Rs. 10 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :–

Ready Rs. 33 0 0 Apl.-May Rs. 34 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 25 12 0
Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :–

Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 45 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,370	
India	60	X. D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	53	C. D.

Mills :–

David	382	1/2
Empress	390	
Kohinoor	735	
Manockji Petit	3,285	

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co.	139	
Bomoay Barmah Master Share	2,510	C.D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,032	1/2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	38	

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Amritsar-Patti	115	
Tapti-Valley	430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	16,923	bales.
Wheat	4,893	cwts.
Linseed	502	"
Rapeseed	223	"
Gingellyseed	7,449	"
Poppyseed	10	"
Groundnuts	1,135	"
Ca-torseed	2,952	"
Rice	82,182	"
Myrabollams	5,006	"
Cottonseed	12,224	"
Mowraseed	158	"
Grain	2,075	"
Joowar	145	"
Maize	36	"

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD

COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased, and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 1886 Market Bombay, No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUXEY—February 25, at her residence, Sleater Road, facing Grant Road Station, Bai Jerbai, wife of Bejanjee Jeh ngheer Buxey, and daughter of the late Mr. Dorabshaw Furdoonjee Patel. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

H. T. BINKS

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-48m., 6-47a. Low water, 11-33m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of Awards. Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 27.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Voltaire United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, first day. Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Children's Sanatorium at Versova, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 6-10m., 8-25a. Low water, 0-54m., 1-2a.

Friday, February 28.—Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals, 9-30. Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, adjourned meeting, 3 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of 14th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 7-48m., 9-33a. Low water, 2-39m., 2-24a.

Saturday, February 29.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, second day. Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water 9-9m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-24a.

Sunday March 1.—Quinquagesima Sunday. B. V. A. Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Battery. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h., 44m., High water, 10-13m., 11-4a., Low water, 4-30m., 4-16a.

Monday March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, third day. Bank Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h 45m., High water, 11-7m, 11-44a, Low water, 5-12m., 55a.

Tuesday, March 3.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, in presence of H. E. the Governor, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 11-55m.; Low water, 5-52m., 5-51a.

REQUIEM MASS.—To-morrow, at the request of the Society of Piety of Mazagon a Requiem Mass will be said for the soul of the late Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa, at the Gloria Church Mazagon, at 7 a.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1908-09 was considered. Further consideration was adjourned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerbar," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 29th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Yetorofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 29th current. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day 26th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—To receive the Annual Report of the Council and the Audited Accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December 1907. To elect the Office-bearers for the ensuing year. To elect two Auditors. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., will deliver his Presidential Address. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	International...	Robert
Overture ...	Esmeralda ...	Hermann
Lancers ...	Cake Walk ...	William
Selection ...	The Orchid ...	Caryll
Valse ...	Weaver Maid hio ...	Zie-rer
Selection ...	The New Aladin ...	Caryll
Galop ...	The Musician Club ...	Hall

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Entry of the Gladiators ...	Fucik
Overture ...	The King's Lieutenant ...	Tirl
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ...	Lobat
Valse ...	Luna Bella ...	Aigrette
Selection ...	The Gondoliers ...	Sullivan
Polka ...	Les Bohemiens ...	Waldteufel

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.—The London correspondent of the "Parsi" writes :—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has been elected a Patron of the Shakespeare Reading Society, a centre of Shakespearian study and research, with which the names of some of the most noted literary men, such as Lord Lytton, Lady Weston, Lady Hamilton, Sidney Lee, Forster Morley, Israel Zangwill, and Gregory Foster, are honourably associated. Professor Victor Spiers of King's College, in conveying to Sir Muncherji the Resolution of the Council making the appointment, says :—"I am to add that the Society feels it is honoured in electing to this position an eminent ex-Member of Parliament who has given much valuable support to the cause of Literature and Education."

DEATH OF MR. ANANDRAO NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Anandrao Narayan Dabholkar, at the early age of 54, at his residence in Carnac Road, early on Monday morning. Mr. Anandrao was the eldest son of the late Hon'ble Mr Narayan Vasudeo Dabholkar whose services to the City are so well known. He was a Justice of the Peace and was a member of the Municipal Corporation from 1883 to 1893 thrice elected by the Justices and was once nominated by Government; he was also a Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Owing to domestic affliction he was for the last 10 years leading a retired life. Being of a genial disposition he had made many friends amongst Europeans and Natives. He leaves behind him a widow 3 sons and 5 daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

THEFT OF REVOLVERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Hassan charged Moojamilkhan Abdulkhan, Jiw khan Mahomeddin and Lal Mahomed Shahji da, Pathans, with house breaking and theft of seven revolvers of the value of Rs. 275, the property of Yusufali Mahomedali, a dealer in arms and ammunition having his place of business in Sarang Street. Superintendent Flanagan prosecuted. It appears that on Sunday night the complainant's shop was broken into by making a hole in the wall and the revolvers stolen. On a report being made to the police the following morning Superintendent Flanagan and Inspector Hassan went to the room of the first accused in Khoja Street on Monday night. They searched it and found six of the revolvers buried under the floor of the room. The first and the second accused who were in the room were arrested. The third accused was subsequently arrested in a mosque in the same street with the remaining revolver. The accused appear to belong to a frontier tribe and it is alleged that their object was to send away the arms to the frontier. On the application of Mr. Flanagan, the case was remanded till the 29th instant and the first accused was ordered to be kept in the custody of the Police. The other two were remanded to jail.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "DUMBEA."

The M. M. Co's. steamer "Dumbea" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow at 10 a.m. from Marseilles brings the following passengers :—

Arderji, Mr	Naw, viss
Anderson, Capt M H	St Leger, Mr H B
Ja-son, Mr A P	Stone, Mr C E
Green, Mr	Sinha, Mr
Green, Mrs	Underdown, Miss
Harold Berg, Mr	Vajifdar, Mr F M
Gosse, Mrs H and family	Wirtz, Mr O B
Robertson, Mrs	Winter, Mrs C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Ouseekhadi and Dongri ...	3	3	25
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	6	5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	2	1	13
E Mazagon, Parel, Nowpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	4	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	1	10
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	12
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	15
Total ...	*16	17	137
Total plague deaths to date ...	141,870		
Same date last year ...	41	42	144

* Includes one imported case from Mazgaon.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
*2	2

* Includes one imported case from Nasik.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 25th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A ...	30	48	7
B ...	96	109	26
C ...	87	189	36
D ...	55	52	4
E ...	84	117	20
F & G ...	41	3	0
Total to date	393	518	93
Total rats killed ...			881

ANAEMIA INCREASING.

BILE BEANS ARREST AND CURE THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE.

It is a deplorable fact that anæmia is undoubtedly on the increase. In the streets of our busy towns—even in the country centres it is the rule rather than the exception to see girls whose pale cheeks are tinged with a sickly yellow or green instead of the rosy hue of health. Anæmia is blood poverty and unless the blood is enriched there is but one inevitable result—ruined health. Bile Beans are the ideal remedy for anæmia with all its alarming symptoms. They cleanse and invigorate the digestive organs, filling the blood with rich red corpuscles and bringing health and vigour to pallid faces and weary limbs.

Miss Alice Gray of 72, Great Guildford Street, London, says :—"As a result of anæmia and indigestion my face lost all its colour, my lips were white and I became very much depressed. One night I was taken ill in the street and had to be removed to the hospital. I attended two great hospitals for a long time but got no better. I read of Bile Beans and sent for some. The improvement was almost immediate. I persevered with Bile Beans and am completely cured. Bile Beans alone have worked the change."

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, liverishness, nervous debility, female ailments, weakness, dizziness, and all ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach and liver. Bile Beans are also invaluable in warding off attacks of malaria, ague and fever. Of all Chemists and medicine vendors, at Re 1 per bottle, or Rs. 1-2 per bottle postage paid from the Bile Bean Co. 6 bottles postage paid for Rs. 6. Large family size bottle (containing three times the quantity of small bottle) may be bought for Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, postage paid Rs. 14 for 6 bottles, postage paid, from the sole proprietors, The Bile Bean Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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"Bombay Gazette," 26th Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Jaferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Bhaturji continuing the examination in-chief of Bibi Shah.

In the life time of Hassan Ali Shah. Ali Shah was Pir? Yes.

As such Pir he used to receive payments from Khojas? Yes.

What became of those payments? They went to Duftarkhana and the Jamatkhana.

What use was made of this money so sent? It was spent on the family.

The Judge—Whose family? The family of Ali Shah including all the members.

When Ali Shah became Moorshed, Shahbuddin Shah became Pir? Yes.

Did he get payments from the Khojas? Yes.

What use was made of these payments? These payments were sent to Jamatkhana and Duftarkhana.

After his death, Abdul Hasan became Pir? Yes.

The question was repeated and witness said that the offerings received were used in the same way.

By virtue of what right do you claim the allowance of Rs. 200 a month? Because I am an heir.

Whose heir? I am the heir of Shah Hassan Ali. I am his daughter.

It was suggested that these allowances were paid as a matter of bounty. Is that correct? No. It was in unison on him to pay. It was compulsory for Aga Khan.

Why do you say it was compulsory on each of the Aga Khans to give such allowances? Whoever becomes Moorshed and the head of the family is bound to spend the offerings on the members of the family.

So far as you know, has every Aga Khan been paying allowances to the members of the family? Yes.

Was there any custom in the family? This question was objected to.

The 1st defendant says there is no custom in the family to pay allowances to various members of the family—It was the custom from the very beginning and must be continued.

Were you older or younger than Ali Shah? I am younger.

Were you older or younger than Jangir Shah? I am older by 3 or 4 years.

You remember Mirza Hussain Khan? I have heard. I have seen him. He came once when Hassan Ali Shah was alive.

Do you know his children? He had no son. I know his daughters

How old were the daughters when their father died? They were mere children and my father sent money and brought them to Bombay.

Where did they live? In the house of my sister.

How were they maintained? By Hassan Ali.

Did these children get any allowance from Hassan Ali Shah? Yes. He used to give money to Bibi Homa to be spent on these children.

How many servants have you got? Six or seven.

In the time of Ali Shah, how many had you? I had more then.

Who paid the wages for coachmen? They were paid by the Duftarkhana.

How many horses and carriages did you have? The question was objected to.

At the time when your allowance was stopped, had you any horse and carriage? I had one horse and carriage.

Who maintained them? The horse was brought from the stable and the carriage was purchased by Sultan Mahomad Shah.

Have you them now? No.

When did your son, Sahib Kiran, die? Two years ago.

Where was he buried? They would not allow my son to be buried at Hassanabad. They shut the door saying I had no right.

What do you mean by "They"—I mean the Indians who are under the order of Sultan Mahomed Shah.

The Indians who are they? Mukki and Kamaria.

Here the correspondence in regard to the question of this burial was put in.

Before her marriage, did the mother of Sultan Mahomad Shah belong to the family of Aga Khan? No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

You and plaintiff appear by the same Counsel? Yes.

I presume your case is the same as plaintiff? I am the heir to Hassan Ali and I claim that property.

Your husband left no property? No.

No property when you married him? There was nothing.

Was he maintained for the rest of his life by your father? Yes.

And the food he ate, came from Aga Khan's kitchen? Yes.

Had he servants? My servants were his.

They were paid for by your father? Yes.

Did he give you money to pay them or they went to Duftarkhana for payment? They used to go to Duftarkhana, bring money, and I used to pay them.

What was the amount of wages they brought when Hassan Ali was alive? Wages of 10 servants.

Wages came to how much? I can't say.

During your husband's life-time your cash allowance was only Rs. 100 a month? Yes.

Who fixed your allowance first at Rs. 100 and then Rs. 200? My father Hassan Ali.

When you were first married, how many carriages were kept in that compound? I cannot remember. There were 7 or 8 carriages altogether.

You sometimes went driving in one carriage and sometimes in another? Yes.

You sometimes take a drive with other members of the family? Yes.

While you were living with Hassan Ali you used different carriages and horses at different times? Yes.

You continued to live with Hassan Ali a month or two before he died? Three or four months.

He then purchased a house of his own money? Yes.

You got the title deed of that house? Yes.

Produce it—I cannot produce it now.

Where is it? I have sold the house about a month ago. The title deed is given to our solicitor to transfer it to Muhamadbhai who has purchased it

For how much is the house sold for Rs. 27,000.

The Judge—Is that for the costs of this suit?—Not for the costs.

That property you claim as your own? That was given to me by my father as a gift. It is no portion of the estate of Hasan Ali.

Your son, Latif Ali, was about 35 years old when he was killed in Persia? May have been.

He was married thrice? Once here and twice in Persia.

He went out of Bombay, because he was involved in debt? No. He went there for change of air.

How long did he stop there? He stopped there for about 9 years.

During his life-time, he got no cash allowance? Yes.

After his death, the present Aga Khan gave an allowance of Rs 50 a month to his widow? Allowances were brought to me. I was paid Rs. 50 a month for his children.

These children were young? One is 2½ and the other 3 years old.

And the fifty Rupees is given to you to support them? Yes.

While Latif Ali was in Persia did he get any cash allowance? I say that money used to be brought to me and I used to send it by Hundi.

Was any cash allowance sent from DuftarKhana? No.

Then Latif Ali in his life-time did not get any cash allowance himself? I have already said that he used to get Rs. 50 a month through me.

When did he get this? From the time he was married.

Do you say that his two sons when they were brought from Persia, were entitled to pocket money as a matter right? Yes.

Is that the custom of the family? Yes.

Are they entitled to pocket money from birth? Yes.

As a matter of right? Yes. All are entitled. By all I mean all members of the family of Hasan Ali.

Are all Kalilullah's descendants entitled to pocket money? When they are born, they require expenses.

Are they entitled to horses and carriages? Small children do not require horses and carriages.

Who fixed the allowance of Rs. 50 to be paid to you for the children of Latif Ali? Ali Shah.

Your Son, Sahib Karim, when did he get his Cash allowance? When he got married.

What was the amount fixed for him? Rs. 70.

Was that paid to him direct or paid to you? Paid to me.

Who fixed the amount? Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan.

According to the custom of the family, the eldest son ought to have a larger allowance than the second son? I never wanted to raise any dispute. Whatever was given to me I used to receive.

Is it not a fact that Aga Khan for the time being fixed any allowance as he p

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1908.

THE CORPORATION AND THE COUNCILS.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday began the discussion of a Committee's report on the proposed extension of the Legislative Councils. It was a remarkably business-like report, pithily expressed and very much to the point. Probably its framer did not expect it to pass uncriticised, especially as the dissentient minutes appended exceeded the report itself several times over. But we do not see that the adoption of any one of them would improve it or increase its value in the estimation of Government to whom it is addressed. It must be borne in mind that the Resolution inviting expression of opinion on the proposals of Government was addressed to many public bodies and prominent men and that in each case prompt response was asked, as the Secretary of State gave the end of March as the time limit in which they were to reach the India Office. Complaints have been made that the time allowed for discussion was insufficient, but it was a subject upon which everyone surely had an opinion already. The Committee of the Corporation, however, very wisely confined its attention to the phase of the question which most concerned it. Hence we find that in the enlarged Councils it would have representatives of the Corporation, of the Trades Association of the Indian Mercantile community, the Millowners' Association, of important minorities such as the Mahomedan and Parsi, besides representatives of such public bodies as are already recognised as electorates. And if the desire is, as we believe it is, really to give the people wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters, to take a more effective part in shaping the action of Government and thus to lend to a larger share in the actual work of administration and more extensive employment in the higher offices of the State, the recommendations of the Committee are perfectly legitimate and sensible. The only unfortunate circumstance is that it will be late by the time the Corporation has come to a conclusion whether the Committee's majority report may pass, whether the minority was right or whether the views still to be expressed by some private member of the Corporation shall be adopted as best expressing the feeling of the majority of that august body.

Two or three dissentient members of the Committee complain that the report contains no opinion on the subject of the Advisory Councils. Perhaps this is unfortunate, but it seems to us that the Committee did well, especially as it pleads pressure of time, to leave the subject out of consideration and confine itself strictly to the most important question—the enlargement of the existing Councils. But one or two members entertain strong views as to the potential value of the Advisory bodies, Sir Dinshaw Petit, for example, holding that they will not be of any great service to the country if constituted as is suggested by Government. We are not quite sure that town-bred men and manufacturers are the most competent judges of the subject. A body whose voice and opinion would be taken as that of the people of the country, observed Sir Dinshaw, should be constituted if not wholly at least mainly of persons who should be elected by the people whose views they are expected to represent. To him it seems far from reasonable that individuals who would be appointed to the Advisory Councils independently of the wishes of the people could be taken as their representatives, and he also does not see the reasonableness of associating the Ruling Chiefs with these bodies. The Ruling Chiefs make their own laws and regulations in their territories and they are seldom affected by laws and acts formulated by the British Government for their own subjects. Without meaning to hurt their feelings he could not help stating that as a class there does not seem to him any body of persons who have their position, status, and other interests so much at stake and who are so dependent upon the British Government as the Ruling Chiefs of India. It is satisfactory to learn that Sir Dinshaw did not wish to hurt any one's feelings by this unexpected outburst of Radicalism, but he must not refuse the landed interests some degree of representation though it is probable the very Chiefs who are chosen by the Government would be those the people themselves would elect if empowered to. Mr. Jehangir Petit amiably proposes to restrict European mercantile representation on the Imperial Legislative Council. Two members would be altogether out of proportion he thinks, but we imagine there are few people, even in the Corporation, who will be found to agree with him. He, too, is opposed to the election of Chiefs and notables. He overlooks the importance of the agricultural interests of this country, and although Advisory Councils will have no powers of initiative he would keep these men off them—for the simple reason that their information concerning the great centres of other industries must necessarily be small. Is it to be presumed that the interests of the two will invariably clash? Will not the opinions of the landowner be assessed at its proper value on mercantile affairs and that of the merchant or lawyer duly discounted when he discourses on arable land and irrigation. On existing deliberative bodies are a certain medical practitioner's views on law, for example, appreciated as highly as those of a certain barrister?

When the leaders of the two sides of a House do agree, their unanimity is wonderful and the millennium may be in sight. But it was only on a matter of the wording of a clause that a coincidence of view was expressed by two leaders of thought on Monday. But we wonder if Sir Pherozeshah Mehta meant to convey to the Corporation that because its Committee had only written a representation of half a dozen paragraphs in length it would carry less weight than his which, he told the meeting, measured a hundred and thirty-two. When will publicists and orators of this country learn that brevity is the soul not only of wit but also of business and of common-sense? Sir Pherozeshah apparently had some qualms of conscience as to the bulk of his document, for he pleaded that a communication of the description Government had sent to them required a very long exposition of views. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* Sir Pherozeshah has completed his representation, it seems, and it will shortly be published—his 132 paragraphs, while the Corporation has not yet finished with its six. Yet the 1st of March is the last date on which the Government is entitled to receive it. Mr. Morley in the House of Commons the other day replying to the debate on India informed hon. members that he had requested the Government of India and the provincial Governments to let their replies reach him by the end of March. We would urge upon the Corporation the desirability of avoiding unnecessary discussion and the adoption of their reply without unnecessary delay. It would be distinctly humiliating to have their representation rejected as time-barred. Yet there is that danger—a danger inourred merely over a detail which could be settled in five minutes by a body less disposed to quibble. If their views are worth the having, as Government evidently thinks surely it is not expecting too much of the Corporation to agree upon a representation which shall express the sentiments of the majority if not those of the entire body of Corporators.

THE LATE GEN. STRACHEY. In connection with the remarkable career of General Strachey, who died the other day at the ripe age of 91, we ought to note one point which has not been brought out the notices that have appeared, namely the prominent part that he took in bringing about the decentralisation of financial administration in this country. Decentralisation is just now a prominent question of the day, and a Royal Commission is at work on it. So it will interest people all the more to know what the late Sir Richard Strachey did to bring it about in one great department of the State, namely Finance, a generation ago. With this work the name of Lord Mayo is associated, and rightly too, in the public mind; though oddly enough, he objected to this particular designation which has since become so popular. The word 'decentralisation,' says his biographer, the late Sir W. Hunter, "was hateful to Mayo, and he objected to it being uttered either in the Council, or even in casual conversation by those about him." He emphatically disclaimed the epithet of decentralisation as applied to his policy, though with posterity this policy is best known and remembered by this epithet. But it is well to remember in justice to the gentleman, just dead, that he had a large share in initiating this policy in financial matters. The new "Imperial Gazetteer," which speaks with the authority of the Secretary of State, acknowledges this when it says that "the credit is largely due to him." Before 1870 the Supreme Government engrossed all financial control into its hands, the Local Government who contributed to the revenues had no voice whatever in the expenditure which could only be authorised by the Governor-General in Council. If it became necessary to spend £20 on a road between two local markets, to rebuild a stable that had tumbled down, or to entertain a menial servant on ten shillings a month, the matter, remarks Sir John Strachey, had to be formally reported for the orders of the Government of India. The Supreme Government in attempting too much had really no control, for it could not possess the requisite knowledge of local wants of such vast provinces, which alone would enable it to exercise the power beneficially. The result was as General Strachey pointed out to Lord Mayo, that "under those circumstances the distribution of the public income degenerated into something like a scramble, in which the most violent had the advantage, with very little attention to reason; as local economy brought no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste was reduced to a minimum, and as no local growth of the income led to local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues was also brought down to the lowest level." The Provincial Governments became naturally indifferent to the growth of their own resources when they were not to participate in such growth. They were only bent on getting as much as they could out of the Supreme Government for their supposed needs.

Already as early as 1867 during the final year of Lord Lawrence's rule, General Strachey made definite proposals for remedying such a wasteful and unsatisfactory state of Indian finance. Lawrence had not much time left for them. But his successor, Lord Mayo, took them up, made them his own and adopted them successfully. General Strachey's proposals as finally accepted have been thus tersely summarised by his brother John. "They were based on the principle that there was only one means by which local economy and efficient financial administration could be secured; that each Provincial Government must be made responsible for the management of its own local finances; a certain income capable of expansion by good administration was in each case to be assigned, and subject to some general conditions, the manner in which that income might be expended on the various branches of the Public Service was to be left to the Provincial Governments to determine." Thus the Supreme Government was relieved of a good deal of its useless and worrying responsibility, and left free for other tasks which needed its attention urgently. The Provincial Governments being left free to expend their own resources, and being allowed greater responsibility, gradually rose to their altered position, and have managed their local financial affairs wisely. The system, introduced by Lord Mayo at the instance of General Strachey, of financial decentralisation was developed by Lord Lytton and his Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey. General Strachey was also acting for some time in the latter capacity to Lord Lytton. And since those days each successive Viceroy may be said to have developed this useful system further. But we must not forget that the credit of it is originally shared by Lord Mayo and General Strachey. The famous Resolution of the former of 14 December 1870, is well called by Hunter 'the Charter of the Provincial Government,' and it still remains as such. But it was mainly inspired by the venerable General who passed away the other day.

THE COPPER MARKET. DURING the last two years there have been few things so attractive to the speculator as the Copper Market. The price of the metal rose by leaps and bounds and for a long time there was a serious shortage of visible copper which worked adversely on many industries. At that time the demand was so great that while genuine prospecting was carried on in India, a minor trade in the purchase of copper vessels came into existence and these were freely shipped home. Then suddenly prices flagged and soon after fell heavily, for, stimulated by high prices, the American mines were worked at the highest pressure and the out-turn far out-stripped the demand. A report was then circulated that the output was to be regulated, but an English trade paper announces that a further drop of £10 a ton will probably take place. At least one industry is profiting by the state of the market. The excellent advertising of the Marconi wireless system caused a considerable drop in the price of cable companies' shares. But this did not deter financial supporters of the wireless system from benefiting. Heavy purchases were made of cable shares and those with sufficient foresight are likely to benefit more than they anticipated. With the enormous resources at their disposal the cable companies have not been slow to stock copper against a repetition of inflated prices and the result will be that for some time to come they will be in a better position to compete with the, as yet, very imperfect wireless systems which are being worked. The fall in the price of copper has put back the day of wireless telegraphy which is by no means a disadvantage if the time be spent in seeking for something nearer perfection or even, to put it on a lower standard, nearer the state of excellence of the cable companies.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Cos.' s.s. "Australien," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" has issued as a gift to its subscribers a life-like portrait of H. E. Sir George Clarke, which is well worth framing.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s.s. "R. Rubattino," from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kageshima Maru," left Singapore for Penang on 24th instant, and the steamer "Takasaki Maru," left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday.

THE Marine Survey at Kyonkpyu wires that they have discovered an active mud volcano with four and a half fathoms over it, at present in latitude 19° 25' N. Longitude, 93° 14' E, bearing from South Terrible N. 58 W. true, distant two miles. "Vessels should avoid this locality." The Bombay Port Officer cautions that there is a discrepancy between position by Latitude and Longitude and position by bearing and distance from South Terrible.

MESSRS. EWART MACCAUGHEY telegraph from London that the Tea Market is steady, quotation for common clean whole leaf tea being 6 3/4.

AT the annual meeting of the North German Lloyd line the flotation of a loan of £1,250,000 for the construction of four large new vessels was unanimously approved by the shareholders.

THE Kaiser, after looking at the portraits in the exhibition of English masters, which he opened at Berlin, exclaimed, the "Chronicle" says, "What beautiful men and women these English are. I saw the same thing, and marvelled at it, when I was over in England lately. It is in the race."

MR. A. H. LEE, M. P., late Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has put the gramophone to a new use. At a Conservative dinner at Fareham which he attended, a previous speech of his, delivered at Gosport, on the Navy, was reproduced by gramophone in part response to the toast of the Imperial Forces.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times" remarks that in the Mid-Devon election, men worked together for the Unionist cause "without bothering too much about the quillets and quiddities of each other's views," and adds that "Lord Robert Cecil should not take too seriously the snarks and boojums of the perfervid Cobdenite imagination."

THE barber in charge of the hairdressing saloon of the French Senate has got into trouble in consequence of a rumour that he had said there was no danger of his wearing out his scissors, because he generally found a sponge was all that was required for dressing the senators' hair. Several senators complained of this remark, which suggested that they were all bald, and an inquiry was ordered.

A CORRESPONDENT of a morning paper asks how many Londoners can say where the following places within the Metropolitan area—all mentioned in the Post Office Directory for 1908—are situated:—Elephant Stairs, Dodsley's Folly, Adam and Eveyard Cock Stands, Balcony Arcade, Petyt-place, Morton Tower, Folly Wall, Aze-place, Belle Isle, Seven-Step-alley, Balmoral-grove, Jermond Dene, Alice-place, Hare Marsh, Beehive Depot, Bryan Vale, Sweet Apple-square, Paddy's Goose Hall.

THE writer of Military Notes in the "Pall Mall Gazette" draws attention to the remarkable forced march by General d'Amade's troops from Casa Blanca to Settat in Morocco. They covered forty-eight miles in twenty-five hours on roads which are merely camel tracks. If the Infantry marched at three miles an hour, they must have done sixteen hours actual walking. Moreover, they arrived in such good condition that they immediately fought a successful engagement with the Mahalla of Mulai Rachid.

CAPTAIN George Allix, who has just given up sea going command in the London and South-Western Company's cross-Channel fleet, commanded nearly all the company's steamships, and finished up in the Alberta on October, 1907, after thirty-four years' service. During that time he made something like 6 000 passages—3,000 each way—covering about 900,000 statute miles, carrying something like 700,000 passengers, and going 34,000 times in or out of port. Though he has had many very narrow escapes, the whole of the captain's record has been a remarkably clear one, and he was the most popular officer on the Channel Island service.

MISS OLIVIA LOCK, who is keenly interested in the Fletton Baptist Sunday School, Peterborough, has, with a capital of one penny, raised 10s. 2d. by her own efforts at a bazaar for the school. "I bought two roses for a penny," she explained. "That was the beginning. I sold them for a penny each. Then I bought a ball of crochet cotton—2d.—and made two d'oyleys, which I sold for 6d. each—1s. I bought thirty-six postcards with the shilling, and sold them for 1d. each—3s. Then I bought materials costing 2s. 8d., and made a child's pinafore, which I sold for 5s. 6d. I took 2s. 2d., with which I bought seventy-eight postcards, and sold them at a penny each—6s. 6d., which, with the 3s. 8d. I had left, made a total of 10s. 2d."

AFTER the recent investiture at Berlin a host of petty officials who received minor decorations were entertained in the Schloss as guests of the Emperor. The custom was observed that those invited shall carry home the remains of the dessert for their wives and families. One of the guests produced a large red pocket-handkerchief, in which, to the amusement of his neighbours, he proceeded to envelop his share of the booty. But (the "Telegraph" says) hardly had he left the table when one of the corners slipped from his grasp, and a shower of fruit, nuts, bonbons, and other dainties was scattered over the floor. As luck would have it, the Crown Prince was standing by. He at once sprang to the guest's assistance, and with kindly words helped him to recover his lost treasures.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

PROBLEMS OF GERMAN HOME POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 7.

It appears strange that the Financial Reform in the German Empire proves such a hard nut for the Imperial Diet as well as for the Government. The cause of the whole trouble is that the expenditure said of the State Household was lately so much swelled by Social Legislation, bettering of the salaries of officials, etc. that the natural growth of the Revenue could not keep pace despite the extraordinary prosperity of the times. Even the enhanced Customs Tariff could be of no avail, as the Diet had resolved to lay by the new surplus as a fund for the orphans and widows of labourers until 1911. The only remedy would be the introduction of new taxes as sources of revenue; but neither the Imperial authorities can come to an agreement with the Federal States, which of the proposed taxes should be preferred, nor can the parties in the Diet be persuaded to adopt the plans of the Imperial Exchequer. At present we can only state it as certainty that the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, Baron Stengel will resign and some other statesman chosen to try at last a solution of the financial difficulty.

In this situation the financial position of the German nation acquires a vivid interest. The national debt of the Empire amounts to less than 200 Million Lstr. and compares very favourably with that of other countries, e. g. France with 1200, the United Kingdom over 700, Russia 850 Million Lstr. It is true that there are also Federal State debts to the amount of 600 Million Lstr.; but they are almost entirely investments in railroads and other profitable property and more than covered by the marketable value of these assets. The purchasing price of the 31,000 miles of Government railways alone amounted to 790 Million Lstr. and yields a revenue of 30 Millions to the respective Federal States. Then there are nearly 9 million acres of State Demesne and Forests. As according to the German Constitution the Federal States are pledged by the Imperial Bonds, there is not the slightest reason for anxiety. Nor is the German Empire

LACKING IN SOURCES OF REVENUE OF ITS OWN.

The customs duties alone yield at present 35 Million Lstr. and may be expected to yield more in future. By way of postage revenue the Imperial Treasury gets 5 Million Lstr. a year. There is, however, this difference between a comparatively new political creation as the German Empire and its rivals of older growth. They have already got hold of the most efficient means for raising their revenue, while in Germany the necessary taxation had to be introduced as an entire novelty and is begrudged as an Imperial burden even by the Federal Government. It was only two years ago that the death duties could be carried through in Germany; but all direct descendants of the person leaving estate are exempt from any payment. From the national drinking bill in Alcoholic spirits and the consumption of beer in Northern Germany (Bavaria and the South remaining free) the Imperial Exchequer gets only 6 Million Lstr. on its Revenue side, very little indeed in view of the famous German thirst. Most remarkable is, however a comparison of the Tobacco taxes in Germany with those of other countries. The Germans are known to be inveterate smokers. But even with the addition of the new duty on Cigarettes the Government levies only 4 million Lstr. on tobacco. That amounts to 1 1-3 sh. per head of the population, while Great Britain gets 6 1-4 sh., France 7 1-2 sh., Austria-Hungary nearly 4 3-4 sh., Italy 4 1-4 sh., Spain 6 1-6 sh., and the United States 3 2-3 sh. It is evident that the excise duties in Germany are still far behind their development in other countries and that the finances of the Empire could be easily improved by tightening the screw a little bit.

The German politicians know well enough that these possibilities exist and that they only need to come to an agreement from what source the money is to be taken. But the various parts of Germany are so differently affected by any change in the system of duties, and by the Federal Constitution they know so well to resist a proposal thought especially unfavourable for their particular interests, that it is not easy to find any reasonable solution of the problem that would be readily accepted by all of them.

THE "YELLOW TRADES UNIONS."

While in England the last meetings of the Labour Party brought us the surprise that Socialistic theories were readily adopted, an opposite movement among French and German labourers is beginning to cause great anxiety to the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party and to be the special target of their attacks. As a nick-name, these new organizations that are recruited from the best part of the labouring classes, have received the designation of "Yellow Trades Unions." The origin of this name goes back to the extensive strikes in the French mining district of Monceau les Mines and in the manufactories at Creuzot in 1901. Then it came to a split among the workmen. Those not any more inclined to obey the terroristic leaders held meetings of their own in closed rooms. Their adversaries assembled outside these buildings and smashed the windows so as to be able to hear what was said inside, and to interrupt the proceedings by yelling shouts. Promptly the disturbed audience pasted yellow paper over the window frames and glass fragments; from the colour of this protective paper the whole movement received its name.

In reality the antagonism covered by this name is well defined and full of meaning. The more sensible workmen refuse to admit the principle of an eternal class struggle based on absolute enmity against every employer; a principle that has been laid down as the very essence of Trade Unionism at the last party meetings of international Social-Democracy. In France already 439 Trade Unions seceded from the Workmen's Federation and agreed, at their third Congress held in Paris from April 11th to 14th, 1907 on a new Programme of ten Articles, from which we quote the third: "Rejection of all strikes that have not an exclusively professional character and that are not necessitated by the proven obstinacy of the employers concerned." Even now in the seventh year of its existence the

FRENCH WORKMEN'S ORGANISATION

bound to the new Programme is estimated to comprehend not less than 600,000 industrial labourers. A similar movement is also spreading in Germany for the last two years. It took its origin at Augsburg in some of the larger manufactories and has since found acceptance among the miners of the Saar District and among the mill-hands in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Gera, Crimmitschau and Nuremberg. A number of mill-owners have readily contributed to the funds of such Unions that were limited to their own concern, by either supporting the welfare institutions newly created or by defraying the expenses of popular lectures on scientific subjects. The consequence is the limitation of many new Associations to the workmen of certain large establishments, such as the hands in the Krupp's Grusonwerk at Magdeburg, the factory workmen and girls of the Siemens-Schuckert Works at Nuremberg and the employes of the firm of Messrs. Ludwig Loewe and Co. in Berlin. Only recently the wider type of Trade Unionism is represented in the German "yellow" movement. Thus the "Free Union of German Metal Workers," the "Building Trade Union of Greater Berlin and its surroundings" and the "Federation of the assistant Bakers and Confectioners of Germany" are of wider compass.

Quite recently all the "yellow" Trade Unions are brought together in the "Alliance of patriotic workmen's Unions." In the somewhat lengthy rules and by-laws of this Organisation the antagonism against "Social-Democracy with its political and economic fallacies" is expressly pointed out; the new organisation strives at a bettering of workmen's wages and the conditions of labour by all possible means, "but in direct opposition to the theory of class hatred and class struggle." As their principal weapons the leaders propose peaceable negotiations between employers and employed, petitions to the supervising authorities created by the factory laws, and to the Parliaments and Governments in Germany; representatives watching the decisions of the Social Insurance Office in Berlin; popular lectures on all observable changes in the economic affairs and in the condition of the bread winners. By a newspaper of its own the organisation will supply to every individual member a regular survey of its latest doings.

The leaders of the Social-Democratic Party try to discredit this organisation, formed in Hamburg April 1907, by declaring that the real fathers of the "Yellow Trades Unionism" in France and Germany are the mill-owners who wish to secure to themselves a sufficient stock of willing hands even after the outbreak of a general strike. All the more rigidly do the party leaders insist on the class-struggle principle in the programme of all Trade Unions that wish to keep up their connection with Social-Democracy. At present they still command a large majority by long tradition and personal influence. But the new agitation that sprung up from the rank and file of the workmen never tires of pointing to the clear cases of Social-Democratic Terrorism in mixing up political and economic interests. Rather than contributing to the greatness of the party leaders, the "Yellow Trades Unions" make arrangements for granting small loans without interest, for paying premiums to aged labourers, for enabling their members to visit industrial exhibitions, for celebrating festivities especially Christmas-tree parties with presents for the junior members of the families. Undoubtedly the present leaders of Social-Democracy are fully aware of the new "yellow peril" threatening the paramount, influence over the Trades Unions.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

The Railway from Christiania, to Bergen. A correspondent writes from Christiania, February 4th. Hardly ever was a railway enterprize so ill-fated as the new railroad between the two capitals of Norway. Almost ten full years were needed for its construction, and now the traffic had been suspended on February 1st, three months after its opening. That sounds very bad, but is not quite as discouraging as it appears. In the first place it was announced from the very beginning that the dangers of the mountaneous parts of the so-called "Bergensbahn" were to be fathomed only after some experience. Such enormous masses of snow as we had them this winter were contrary to the memory of men and could not be anticipated. Suddenly the white walls were piled up, and after being removed, stood up again blown together from all sides by furious hurricanes. No wonder that the trains were blocked up, that the gigantic snow-ploughs that shovelled them clear, could not cope with the work required. Lucky were those trains that returned in the nick of time. Some of them were however entrapped on the high plateau, so that the passengers and the attendants had to live for days on the provisions found on the train. The result of the experiment will be, that more snow-shelters will be built as soon as the warmer weather sets in. Indeed the Railway authorities have not yet disposed of £100,000 granted for this purpose. The idea was, not to exclude the views on the fine scenery by these dark wooden tunnels. Unfortunately the optimistic forecast that with a few snow shelters the regular traffic could be maintained has now to be given up. The whole traffic is therefore suspended until April 1st. Then the required snow-shelters will be built, while the tourists' service is kept up during the summer months.

People's performances in a Court Theatre. Berlin, February 5th: At the personal instigation of the German Emperor a number of representations for workmen and their families were given this winter in the New Royal Opera in Berlin. The plan of procedure was the following. A uniform fee of sixpence was paid for every rank alike. By the Commonweal Society the permits were sold to labourers either singly or in sets of two and three according to the extent of their family. An hour before the beginning the persons whose names were stated on the ticket had to appear and to draw from huge vessels that contained an admixture of all available places. They might get a dress circle seat or a second pit accommodation, just as luck would have it. This lottery added to the excitement of the whole arrangement. The first representation of this type took place on the 26th of January, the night before the Emperor's birthday. The impressive drama of Heinrich von Kleist "The Prince of Homburg" was given. It was a happy idea of the Emperor, that he himself appeared in his reserved box surrounded by his family. The audience appreciated the additional charm thereby given to this theatrical entertainment. Undoubtedly the actors did their very best, and the success of the new enterprize is fully secured. Verily we live in a democratic century: a people's entertainment with equal prices for all ranks in a Royal Court Theatre.

The enormous increase of University Students in Germany becomes evident from a comparison of the latest statistics with those of thirty years ago. There are now not less than 46,471 Students on the Rolls of the German Universities against only 17,534 in the winter of 1877/78. That means an increase of 275 per cents. within thirty years. It was especially in the last twelve years that the influx of new elements became noted. Now all Universities are equally affected by this tendency. Most attractive proves the University of Berlin with 6,226 Students; Munich, Leipzig, Bonn, Halle, Breslau and Gottingen follow at some distance, while Greifswald and Rostock are now the smallest Universities in Germany. Evidently next to Berlin and Munich, the Prussian Universities of Kiel, Marburg and Munster are progressing most favourably, as far as the number of attendance is concerned. That from the recent statistic we also learn that the number of Law Students is decidedly on the decline, may be regarded a matter of congratulation. But we notice the same phenomenon with the Students of Mathematics and Science, while the favourite subjects of study are now Medicine, Philosophy and History.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDER.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.—Major F. P. S. Dunsford, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain A. LeF. Smith, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, vice Major F. A. Smith, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 26th August, 1907.

Captain H. T. Naylor, "pro tem." 4th Squadron Commander, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. LeF. Smith, moved up in grade succession. Dated 15th February.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals, February 25.—Capt. Rice, 25th Sikhs, from Delhi.

Capt. Murray, 21st Punjabis, from Jhelum.

Col. Hutchinson, 2nd Gurkhas, from England.

Col. Siturn, 2nd East Lancs, from England.

Capt. Paterson, I.M.S., from England.

Capt. Adams, A.O.D. from Aden.

Col. Forbes, I.A., from Aurangabad.

Capt. Fidher, 1st Manch, from Secunderabad.

Maj Brownlow, R. G. A., from England.

Capt Fraser, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Bignell, 4th Rajputs, to England.

Lieut. Glynton, 23rd Q. A. O., Gurkhas, to England.

Lieut. Chestney, 4th Rajputs, to England.

Maj. Edwardes, 7th Meerut, D. W., to England.

Capt. Rice, 30th Sikhs, to England.

Capt. Murray, 21st Punjabis, to England.

Lieut. Qr.-Mr. Hewitt, 1st Gloster Regt., to England.

Lieut. Elliott, R.F.A., to England.

Lieut. Bodger, 12th Rl. Lancers, to England.

Col. Hutchinson, late 2nd Gurkhas, to Debra Dun.

Capt. Songster, 2nd Lancers, to England.

Lieut. Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse, to England.

Lieut. Col., Maclean, R.A.M.C., to Aden.

Maj. Graham, R.A.M.C., to Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Col., McGill, R.A.M.C., to Poona.

Maj. Louis, 119th Inf., to England.

Lieut. Moore, 130th Baluchis, to Chaman.

Maj., Warden, 1st Wilts, to Jhansi.

Maj. Penney, 38th C. I. Horse, to England.

Major Bell, 16th Rajputs, to England.

Col. Forbes, I. A., to England.

Lieut. Greig, 42nd Deoli Regt., to Deoli.

Capt. Fedther, 1st Manch., to Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Captain Wheeler, 7th Lancers, is appointed Commandant, 37th Canal Corps.

The following Native Officers have been selected to go to England this summer as Orderly Officers to His Majesty the King Emperor:—Risaldar Major Muhamad Amin Khan, 17th Cavalry, Risaldar Zahirullah Khan, 38th Horse; Subadar Major Sarfaraz Khan, Corps of Guides, and Subadar-Major Turabaz Khan, 20th Infantry.

Colonel Edwards, 27th Cavalry, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division.

Lieutenant M. A. H. Scott, Royal Engineers, placed under orders for duty in India with Lieutenant Sinauer, appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain A. F. Gordon, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, as General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade Newcastle-on-Tyne Coast Defence.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

INCREASED NAVY ESTIMATES.

Half-a-Million more for Building.

DECREASED ARMY ESTIMATES.

DISARMING SOUTH AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Navy Estimates show an increase of £900,000.

New construction will cost £7,500,000 as compared with £8,000,000 in 1907-08.

The building programme provides for the construction of one improved battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, one large armoured cruiser, six flat protected cruisers, sixteen destroyers, and a number of submarines, the estimated cost of which is £500,000.

A Memorandum accompanying the Estimates declares that the above programme will suffice for 1908-09. Whether it will be necessary to enlarge it in 1909-10 will depend upon the additions made to foreign navies.

The Government has every intention of maintaining the standard in the navy, which has hitherto been deemed necessary for safeguarding National and Imperial interests.

LATER.

The Navy Estimates include provision for beginning the construction of the dockyard at Rosyth, which is to cost £3,250,000, and is to be completed in ten years.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The British Army Estimates show net decreases of £301,000 and 3,100 men.

It has been decided to withdraw from South Africa one regiment of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Doctor's Opinion.

LESS WORK IMPERATIVE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Doctors do not consider Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's retirement to be essential, but they insist that he must avoid late attendances in the House of Commons and hope that he will shortly be able largely to resume the more public functions of his office.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND MOROCCO.

Vote of Confidence Passed.

FRENCH LOSSES FROM JANUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jaures again interpellated the Government on the subject of Morocco.

After some discussion the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by an overwhelming majority.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The French losses in Morocco since January 14th have been 57 killed, including six officers and 217 wounded.

THE SHIP-BUILDERS' DISPUTE.

Settlement Subject to Ballot.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The dispute among the ship-builders has been settled subject to the men's approval by ballot.

TRIAL OF AN ITALIAN EX-MINISTER.

Signor Nasi Sentenced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Signor Nasi, the Italian ex-Minister, who has been on his trial since early in November for dishonesty during his tenure of office, has been sentenced to eleven months and twenty-days' imprisonment and excluded from all public functions for four years.

His Secretary, Signor Lombardo, has been acquitted.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Likely to be Deported.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs from Vancouver that the Japanese who were arrested at Victoria are still detained. They are likely to be deported as they did not come direct from their own country.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Manila Fixed as Naval Headquarters.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

American Naval experts have decided to make Manila the headquarters of the fleet which is to be hereafter maintained in the Far East.

Six batteries of 10-inch guns will be placed on Corregidor Island which will be the key to the defences.

Altogether £1,300,000 will be spent on Manila during the current year.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

In the Test Match at Sydney, Australia had made 367 for six wickets when stumps were drawn, Trumper scoring 166.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

New Proposals Need more Funds.

A DEBATABLE SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. McKenna introduced the Education Bill, the main principle of which is the provision permitting Voluntary Schools to contract out of the Act, receiving no rate-aid but the same increased Exchequer grant of 47 shillings per child as Rate-aided Schools.

The provision does not apply to single-school parishes where, however, arrangements are made for denominational instruction after hours.

The increased cost to the Exchequer is £1,400,000.

Mr. Balfour bitterly attacked the Bill, especially as regards its effects in country districts.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The reception of the Education Bill largely follows party lines, but it evokes little enthusiasm and is certain to meet with strenuous opposition from Churchmen and Catholics, who are likely to be severely affected.

The Bill provides for simple Bible teaching in all "provided" schools.

It was read a first time without a division.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT KIRKEE.

Two Men Severely Burnt.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 26.

A gunpowder explosion of a serious but mysterious character occurred in the 44th Battery Stores at Kirkee this afternoon with the lamentable result that Quarter-master Sergeant Dennis and Sergeant Barnes were very severely burnt. The origin of the explosion is inexplicable; neither of the injured men, who were immediately removed to Kirkee Station Hospital, were able to explain how it happened.

From what can be gathered it appears that Dennis and Barnes went to the Stores to make some assortments for the Artillery Camp when a tremendous report was heard outside, Several artillerymen who were close by rushed to the main door of the Stores but were prevented from entering the place on account of the density of smoke which, however, quickly escaped from the dismantled roof, and then the discovery was made that several saluting charges, as used for the "time gun" had exploded and that Dennis and Barnes were victims of the explosion.

The building is a new and imposing one and is situated in the heart of Artillery barracks and it was stocked with all manner of artillery stores belonging to the 44th Battery. A small quantity of these stores were burnt, but the building itself did not suffer except that the roof, 50 feet high, was pitiably dismantled through the explosion.

All the men of the Battery, who are located in the barracks about fifteen yards away from the ill-fated scene, were promptly out with the Battery fire pump to avert the possibility of a fire and they were assisted by two companies of the Somersets who are encamped at Kirkee.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Dennis' condition unhappily gives cause for alarm and to accentuate the sadness of his case he is a married man with a family. He is terribly disfigured. Sergeant Barnes is not so badly burnt. He too is a married man with a family.

G. I. P. RAILWAY THEFTS.

Three Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 25.

A Mahomedan named Ferozdin, whom the police describe as a professional railway thief, has been arrested by Sub-Inspector Daniel Solomon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police. in connection with the theft of Major Martin's luggage at Karjat a few weeks ago. Two other accused connected with the thefts on the G. I P. Railway, have also been arrested by the same Police Officer. From Ferozdin, who was arrested at Kalyan, property valued Rs. 372 has been recovered and identified by Major Martin.

From the second of the trio, property valued Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Spencer, an Engineer, who was recently robbed on the G. I. P. Railway, has been identified. The third named Kumar Zumar, was arrested at Musjid Station while entering a night train. The two latter accused were to-day placed before the City Magistrate and remanded to enable the police to recover Mr. Spencer's missing currency notes which are believed to be in circulation at Delhi.

Ferozdin will be tried at Watgaon.

SIR ARTUR LAWLEY ON TOUR.

Visit to Negapatam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 25.

The Governor arrived at Negapatam this morning accompanied by Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble Annesly and Mr. Y. P. Bedford, Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. Venkatrama Iyer, Chairman, Municipal Council, read an address of welcome touching upon the need for the improvement of the port, water supply, and drainage and prayed for free and compulsory elementary education as well as a technical institution for the town.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 25.

Intimation has been received at Pondicherry that M. Bonheure, Governor of Reunion, has been appointed Governor of the French Settlements in India.

DHARWAR REEF CO.

Further Capital Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 25.

I learn from a Special London Telegram that further capital must be found for the Dharwar Reef Co. The price of shares is four shillings sellers.

BRIDGING THE KABUL RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

Materials for completing the proposed suspension bridge over the Kabul River, west of Jellalabad, are about to be taken up from Peshawar.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

THE AMIR'S ORDERS OF NEUTRALITY.

Diverted Caravan Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

Reports from the frontier are to the effect that the Governor of Jellalabad had summoned a meeting of the Mohmand, Shinwari and Ningrahar headmen and intimated to them the orders of the Amir regarding Zakka Khel affairs.

These were to the effect that the British and Afghan Governments were in freindly alliance and that in accordance with the terms of the existing treaties, these must be strictly observed and it was accordingly ordered that no help should be given the tribesmen.

While the Zakka Khel expedition continues, caravans to and from Kabul are following Shahid, Niana and the river route instead of the ordinary road through the Khyber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Some sniping occurred on Sunday night into General Willcocks' camp, and on Monday a small column was sent out, but it met with no resistance, and no further casualties are reported.

LATER.

The Afridi Jirga is still at Cheena.

General Willcocks reports on the 24th that all has been quiet in the Bazar Valley since the 23rd; only a few shots were fired into the camp on the night of the 23rd.

On the morning of the 24th several small columns under Colonel Buchanan and the 54th Sikhs searched the country in the south-eastern portion of Bazar near Jabagai; only trifling resistance was encountered and a few of the enemy were seen. The fortified tower at Jabagai was destroyed and the columns returned without a casualty.

All wounded are doing well.

THE AMIR'S AFGHAN TOUR.

Preparations for the Journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

News received from Jellalabad states that the Amir had not started from Kabul up to the 18th instant, but stores had been collected at various points on the road and boatmen with boats had also been sent up the Kabul River to Laghman in case of His Highness wishing to travel by river route for a portion of his journey.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA.

Daughter of Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The thirteen-year old widowed daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee was married last night, before a large and representative gathering of Hindus and others, at her father's house in Bhowanipur, to a young Brahman Under-Graduate of the Calcutta University from Sagardanri, a village in Jessore.

Referring to this widow marriage the "Bengalee" says:—"What was once regarded as an abstract Shastric doctrine, for no one to act up to but everyone to talk on, has been, as it were, by one single move brought down to the level of practical social ceremonies."

An application was made earlier in the morning before the District Judge of Alipore, on behalf of the relatives of the girl's late husband, to restrain the marriage, but this was refused, a petition for guardianship only being allowed.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE SEPARATION SCHEME.

Trial in the Bengal and Assam Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The "Pioneer" says:—"As we stated last week, no resolution on the subject of the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions is about to be issued by the Government of India.

The experiment of taking a few selected districts and trying the separation therein was promised by the Home Member in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 1st of November last, and this scheme has now been advanced one stage. In fact, Bengal and Assam have none been definitely chosen as the provinces in which the selection of a few districts is to be made. The two local Governments concerned are now being consulted on the subject and they will doubtless indicate the districts in which the scheme can be given a fair trial.

"When their views have been ascertained, reference will be made to the Secretary of State for the requisite administrative arrangements. The results gained in the trial of the experiment will eventually be scrutinised with the greatest interest.

STEAMER WRECKED NEAR AKYAB.

No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

News has reached Calcutta of the wreck of the "Ivydene" of Newcastle, a steamer of 2,300 registered tonnage and 6,000 carrying capacity on Oyster Reef, about 10 miles off Akyab.

The vessel, which was chartered by Messrs. Hailgers and Co., to take coals from Calcutta to Akyab, left that port on Sunday morning with a cargo of 3,000 tons of paddy for Calcutta. She struck Oyster Reef in broad daylight and there was speedily a depth of 13 feet of water in her hold. It is feared that she will become a total wreck. No lives have been lost.

THE SITARAMPUR MURDER CASE.

Trial of Meyers at the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The trial of Harold Myers, aged 26, charged with the murder of Duncan McLleod at the Subdha Colliery, Sitarampur, commenced to-day at the High Court Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Harrington and a Special Jury. The Court was crowded, several ladies being present. The accused was defended by Mr. Eardley Norton with Mr. Walter Gregory and Mr. Hadrill. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sinha, in his opening statement, described the tragic circumstances connected with the death of Mr. McLeod in some detail, after which evidence was called for the prosecution.

The Government of India offices close here 28th March re-opening in Simla on Monday 30th.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Proposals for Improvement of Value and Efficiency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 25.

The "Madras Mail" understands that proposals of great interest and importance have been placed before the Government of India by the South Indian Railway Company that the additional capital required to improve the value of its business and increase the efficiency of its service could be obtained in the open market, without Government guarantee, at satisfactory rates to shareholders, according to Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman of the Board of Directors at Home and Mr. Neville Priestly, the Manager in India, provided the concern was placed upon the footing of an ordinary limited inability company with proprietary rights in the property.

The Board points out that all that is necessary would be to form a new enlarged Company in which the Government's stake will be about 5 millions sterling and the existing shareholders' stake represented by one million sterling, would be represented by shares.

As at present proposed the new Company would have a capital of 18 millions sterling made up of stock to the nominal value of twelve millions which would be made over to Government, being the amount of revenue the line now pays, capitalised at something less than 4 per cent; and (2) six millions sterling which would be issued to the public in which would be included one million sterling required to buy out the existing Company which under its contract of the financial losses of undoubted standing are understood, have already offered to underwrite all capital likely to be required.

The "Mail" concludes:—The scheme now before the Government of India and the Secretary of State if they approve it, can be introduced immediately in the case of the South Indian Railway, since the contract of this line runs out in 1910 and arrangements can be made to expedite the lease. It is equally applicable also to other lines where it could be introduced gradually as the contracts fall if it proves successful. The scheme differs from others that have been put forward to the same end in not requiring Government part with their investments in railways. These investments relieve the Indian tax-payer to an appreciable extent and already rendering them negotiable as the South Indian Railway Company proposes and must enhance their value, The private investor comes in only in order that he may develop what the Government are admittedly unable to develop unaided. Money is brought into the country, a number of persons are financially interested in the maintenance of a stable Government and the increased burden upon the tax-payer is lightened.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Shortage in Rice Produce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The following telegram dated Monday 24th, has been sent by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Light rain fell during the week in parts of Burma and North Eastern India. Elsewhere with insignificant exceptions the week was rainless.

Prospects of spring harvest continue favourable, but the areas in which the existing distress is so acute as to require relief from the State are extending and the numbers on relief in districts where famine has been already declared to exist are increasing, the total for all provinces now exceeding 1,000,000.

In the United Provinces the numbers on relief are now:—Works 648,294, gratuitous relief 252,414. In addition 13,378 persons are being relieved in Balrampur estates. The condition of the people on relief continues on the whole to be fair. There has been some increase in crime and some emigration has been noticed, but there is no general wandering.

In the Punjab 1,258 persons are employed on test works.

In Central India the numbers on relief have again risen and are now:—Works 92,713, gratuitous relief 10,290.

In Ajmer-Merwara public works have been opened in three selected localities, but have not attracted many labourers.

In Bengal test works are attended by 3,002 persons and are now open in six districts, and 16,250 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

The high proportion on gratuitous relief in Orissa is reported to be due to the large emigration of able bodied men from the distressed tracts to Calcutta and Rangoon in search of work. Many of them are sending remittances to their families, but in other cases these have been left in a distressed condition and the absence of men renders it impossible to start regular reief works.

In Central Provinces prople are resorting more freely to village works which are being opened in places where ordinary work is not available. The general condition of people is fair and wandering is insignificant. 2,160 persons are employed on village works. Special relief is being given to quiet weavers and gratuitous relief to 5,821 persons.

In the Panch Mahals District of Bombay 3,483 persons are employed on test works and the distribution of gratuitous relief has begun. There is no marked change in prices.

The outturn of rice in the chief rice-growing provinces is estimated at 10 per cent. below that of last year. The shortage is most serious is Bengal where the estimated yield is 36 per cent. below the average of the last ten years. On the other hand there has been a good crop in Lower Burma.

The outturn of sugarcane for India as a whole will be, it is estimated, almost equal to the average of the last five years, owing to a large increase of cultivation in the Punjab. There is considerable shortage in other provinces.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 25.

Many famine relief meetings have been held at Bijnoor where good work has been done by the Tahsil Sub-Committees in distribution of blankets and giving pardanasheni assistance.

At Dehra Dun Brigadier General Woollcombe presided over a public meeting whereat a local Famine Relief Committee was appointed and the sum of Rs. 4,129 raised.

A famine relief fund was also been opened in Garhwal and over a thousand rupees promised; food and clothing has been distributed there and a cheap grain shop opened.

CALCUTTA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Drawings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The following are the Drawings in the Lawn Tennis Championship Single which begin here to-morrow, the favourites being Hechel and Warden who meet in the second round:—

Laing vs. Newton; Matthews vs. Bhumgartner; Warden vs. Mahomed Nagi; Hechel vs. Jacomb Hood; Goodall vs. Osborne; Kalberer vs. Barton; Pearson vs. Keays, and Coates vs. Denham.

THE MASONIC BALL.

THIS annual function was held in the Town Hall last evening, and was well attended. This year the admission was restricted to Masons only and the ladies who accompanied members of craft, and consequently the attendance was not so large as in previous years. The Hall was decorated with flags and bunting and on the huge pillars were placed the standards of different lodges including: The Grand Lodge, A. S. F. I. Lodge Perseverance; Lodge Concord; Lodge Islam; Lodge Emulation; Scota Lodge; Lodge Arran; Gyrus Lodge; Lodge Eastern Star; Lodge Zroaster; Lodge Truth; Lodge Chledonia; and Lodge St. George. The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

DOINGS IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Comtesse de Boigne's Memoirs.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The advent of spring, although its real sentiments are still concealed by February's chill, revives hope in the breasts of the hardest-hearted classes. Consols have been going up, not indeed with great "vim," but steadily, and those who sold out in desperation in the autumn must now regret their haste. Even Portuguese stock was not crushed out of existence by the disastrous deeds of Saturday the 2nd of February. A fall was inevitable but the next few days have resulted in a recovery, until there is only a fractional lowering of the price that ruled before the assassinations. Not that the quotations then promised investors a fortune.

Lord Curzon took the opportunity of his first appearance in the Upper House as Representative Peer for Ireland, to speak, not on an Irish question but for the British Indians in Natal and the Transvaal. He made a good hit when he charged the Colony which the Indian enriched by his labour, with turning round and treating him like a parish dog, not for his vices but for his virtues, "for he was sober, industrious and frugal." The Home Government, he went on to say, should recognise that they owed a duty just as great to the dusky millions (this expression wears well) of India, as to the white people in any Colony of the Crown. The new Peer must, being a wide-awake man, realise that the self-governing Colonies mean to do their own governing and will not be dictated to even by the Crown that gave them the management of their internal affairs. Lord Curzon made an unfortunate mistake in saying that the Indians had fought for the British in South Africa. Lord Ripon showed, without in any way rubbing it in, that it was chiefly in the Transport Corps that Indians had served in South Africa—a very different sort of warfare. As we all know, Lord Ampthill while speaking on the Transvaal-Indian question, detected Lord Ripon and the Earl of Portsmouth in a somewhat audible conversation. He good-humouredly referred to a Standing Order that directs noble Lords who want to talk during a debate, to seek refuge in the Prince's Chamber. The leader of the House smilingly apologised, and the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery, who had also been carrying on a pleasant chat on the cross benches, looked a little guilty when the reference to orders was jocularly made by Lord Ampthill. Lord Castlereagh raised a laugh when he asserted that he came to the debate with a perfectly open mind, having formed his own convictions on the subject.

There have been some cheerful passages in the Lower House, where members seem to have begun the session in fairly good spirits, especially the Ministerialists who do not appear to have allowed the opposing tide of the bye-elections to swamp their hopes of victory for their pet projects. Mr. Birrell quite enjoyed his heckling and had confident and even joyous answers to every question. He had, indeed, to acknowledge, amid the laughter of the House, that the jewels stolen from Dublin Castle had not been recovered. Mr. Swift Macneill pleasantly suggested that Dublin Castle should be preclaimed as it was the only disturbed area in Dublin. Another speaker in the Irish debate declared that Mr. Guinness was wrong in attributing the discontent in Ireland to agitators. The misery in the country was due to brewers, not to brains, he firmly believed. Mr. T. P. O'Connor was not only optimistic as to the future of Ireland, but even poetic. "The little dark rose will bloom again," he quoted from the song-writers of the dark ages who gave Ireland that symbolic title. "T.P.'s" opinion of Ulster Unionists was not complimentary. They reminded him of the man, of whom it was said, that if he had a little more sense, he would be half-witted.

Of the Dublin Jewel Robbery, though little is said in Parliament or in the newspapers, all sorts of stories are afloat. Names are bandied about in the calmest way, amusing enough as showing the charming irresponsibility that does not appear to shock any one at Dublin Castle. The whole incident reminds one of the nursery rhyme in which the Knave of Hearts annexes the jam tarts with ease and grace. Sir Arthur Vicars is hard hit for his carelessness—if he was careless—for he loses his pleasant and not onerous post. On the other hand he has any amount of sympathy, and quite possibly a good case in law against the Government.

Sir James Crichton Browne is delighted with the good work wrought by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. In an after-dinner speech he as President referred to drainage as an interesting development in civilised civic life, and seemed to think that if Mars, that ruddy planet, was proud of its canals, the Martians, provided probably with far more powerful telescopes than ours, must be immensely struck by our engineering ability as testified by terrestrial drains. He forgot, however, that we conceal such good works while Mars displays hers openly to the world.

Dr. Clifford was most depressing in one of his recent addresses. He expressed his deep distrust of the middle-aged Christian. At forty or fifty this person too often loses all enthusiasm, and imbibes the poison of unbelief. The learned doctor quoted the letter of the late King of Portugal in which His Majesty complained of "moral fatigue." This seemed exactly the disease that besets the modern middle-aged Christian. He knew many who spent Sunday afternoons asleep in their suburban villas (only attending Church once!) not indulging in great ideas. Their ardour disappears utterly. (What would Dr. Clifford say to Anglo-Indians of any and every age, who don't always go once to Church, and to whom the long chair is a cherished cult on Sundays!) The fact is that the heart goes slow in middle-age, and the pursuit of ideals suffers in consequence; fatigue is more felt, and it is correspondingly difficult to resist the temptation to rest and relaxation. It is not necessarily inherent vice and materialistic tastes.

Meanwhile some people expect prompt respect even from the aged. The Mayor of Chard condemned a very old inmate of the workhouse there to fourteen days' hard labour for not taking off his cap when ordered to do so by the master. The Mayor said the offender would learn better manners in jail. It is not a place where one looks for courtesy as a rule. Sir E. Strachey M. P. for South Somerset has been asked to raise a breeze about this in Parliament.

Though all Court functions in London were postponed on account of the terrible events in Portugal the first Levee of the Dublin season was held on the original date, mourning of course being worn and no evening party following. A very singular announcement appeared after the news of the Lisbon tragedy, permitting ladies to wear at the State Ball in Dublin Castle fixed for the 7th of February, the dresses they had already ordered, but requiring gentlemen to be in mourning. It was a considerate appreciation of the economic situation, but scarcely in accordance with generous sympathy for Portuguese grief, and certain to evoke criticism, read as it was side by side with the official postponement of all functions at the Court in London. The date of the State Ball in Dublin was subsequently changed from the 7th to the 10th. Whether that gives time for ladies' mourning to be prepared is for the modistes to settle.

The Dress Exhibition at Earlscourt attracts every day a number of visitors who willingly pay their shilling to see the display of costumes, good, bad, and indifferent, ancient and modern that have been there gathered together. Among those who pass the turnstiles there are so few really well-dressed women that the promoters of the Exhibition must feel that they enjoy a distinct chance of supplying an obvious want. Only about two per cent. of the visitors could be said to wear becoming clothes and the few that attracted a second glance were either foreigners or young brides—at least the freshness of the costumes and the happy and confident expression of face of these last suggested that they were in the first blush of an ample trousseau. The great majority were dressed in overwhelmin ly ugly and ill-fitting garments, hats being particularly unwieldy and ungraceful. On the other hand, good furs were quite conspicuous, even when worn with a shabby dress or coat. The cost of these must swallow up most of a womans dress allowance, leaving little over for other parts of her toilette. The motor is responsible for much of the clumsy style of dress prevailing. The heavy muffle is worn by all and sundry, even if they never enter an autocar. The motor-veil, in its various manifestations is too much worn. A revival of the close drawn-silk granny bonnet, with a long thick veil fastened to the close-fitting rim, is a wise departure for those who do rush about in motors, and will very probably replace the hats that are now mysteriously fastened at the back of the heads of the ultra-fashionables. The dress Exhibition cannot modify this winter's style but we may hope for some cheerful spring change in vesture.

The third and last volume of the Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne is now published by Messrs. Heinemann. This is a book to read. The Comtesse is as frank as she is entertaining, and deals with the inside and outside, the crust and the crumb of French Society from before the Revolution down to 1830. The editor has interfered very little with Mme. de Boigne's freely expressed opinions of men, women and things, asterisks are sparingly used and the suppression of letters has not been to often required, for seventy-seven years have been allowed to elapse, a period that softens ascerbities and gives time for the principal personages mentioned to retire from the scene. The Comtesse knew everybody and all that went on. Her ready pen and vivid memory did the rest and did it well.

"Do It Now," by Peter Keary is a very different sort of book, but one for the slack man to read, for it is well calculated to brace up the "laissez-faire," "laissez-aller" spirit that often prevails when vigorous effort, or action of any kind might ensure success. Of course it is on utilitarian lines and may seem harsh to a gentle philosopher who does not want to hustle, and would prefer to see the world go past. One of Mr. Keary's original proverbs is good to remember: "You will get cold feet if you stand about waiting for dead men's shoes;" and another, "If a man really wants little here below, the less he wants, the less he'll get."

Esperanto is looking up. A Travelling Scholarship of £10 is to be awarded in Reading next July to Reading competitors. How far may the holder go?

Messrs Dent and Fownes are getting a splendid free advertisement by the use of their names in the Worcester election. Free traders point to them as a proof of the excellence of their principle and assert that the export of such English gloves has doubled of late years, while the value of foreign gloves imported has fallen from two millions sterling to less than one million. Ladies, it seems, are the purchasers of French gloves; men, and especially American men rushing for Dent's and Fownes's make. Tariff Reformers, take notes.

At Enniskillen Quarter Sessions, a "match-maker" appeared recently as plaintiff in an amusing case. He sued a much married man for the sum of £5, "expenses incurred in procuring defendant a wife." There had been a short courtship of three hours after he had introduced the couple to each other. The plaintiff did not deny that he was rather accomplised as a match-maker, and had found nice girls for others before. The defendant had to answer embarrassing questions in the witness-box. "Is it true that you've had eleven wives?" asked Counsel. "It may be, you will learn later," was the answer. Maguire met him at Enniskillen fair and said "Don't you think its near time you were getting married again?" and offered to find him the best girl in Fermanagh or in Ireland. "Maybe a middling one would do right enough," said the prudent marrying man. He declared he did not promise Maguire £5 for a "middling girl." "Did you get married to the girl?" "I did surely." "Did Maguire do any of the courtship for you?" "No it didn't last long, it was short and sweet. I met a young fellow and got him to do the rest for me." Being pressed by Counsel to say how often he was married before, he replied: "That is for you to find out. If you come near enough I'll whisper you but you must n't tell anybody else." The Judge did not award anything for brokerage to the match-maker, but a sum for the "little errand" done by him, wherein the Judge showed a sense of the humour of the situation, and recognition of the matrimonial customs of the Irish peasantry.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

This should be a great night at the Motor Gymkhana on the Marine Lines Maidan. Owing to the races this afternoon there will be no competitions on the ground, and so to-day's programme will not be begun until nine o'clock. The weather is perfect just now, and, as the grounds are brilliantly lit up and decorated, the Show to-night should be the rendezvous of all Bombay. Besides the flashing lights of the hundred odd motors whirling about the grounds; Mr. Mallandaine's band in the centre of the arena, perpetual music of the Auxeto gramophones—there will to-night be a concert party of local talent, so that no one can say that to-night at the Show is likely to be a dull one. We cordially recommend not only those interested in motoring, but all who enjoy a pleasant evening al fresco not to miss to-night at the Automobile Gymkhana. There are plenty of chairs, either in the open or under canvas, refreshments can be had in plenty; and a very enjoyable and novel entertainment—or series of entertainments—will be provided.

A large number of motorists participated in the Musical Chairs, Victoria Cross, Crawling Hair-pin Corner Stakes, and Appearance Competitions yesterday, but there were no after-dinner races owing to the Masonic Ball attracting so many motorists from the ground. Although the competitions do not start till 9 o'clock to-night the Motor Show will of course be open at 5 o'clock.

On Monday His Excellency Sir George Clarke was very much interested in the fine display of motor tyers made by the Dunlop Co. He was received by the Assistant Manager, Mr. J. A. Taylor, who was introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Dunn. Mr. Taylor explained the history of the new Dunlop Detachable Rim to His Excellency, who was very curious as to this wonderful but very simple invention. His Excellency waited while it was demonstrated that the Rim quite justified the claim made for it that it could be taken off and put on again in ten seconds. His Excellency said he was quite satisfied that the Detachable Rim was the coming thing for all motor cars, and congratulated the Dunlop Co. on securing what appeared to be the best Rim yet invented. The enterprise of the Dunlop Co. was further illustrated by the two Captive Balloons sent up from the grounds by them. These balloons are made by Shortt Bros., London, the famous Balloonists, and have a 500 feet capacity. The Balloons are in charge of Sergt. Rogers, 1st P.W.O.S. and M., No. 4. Company, who has come from Roorki to take charge of them during the week of the Motor Show.

To-night's programme is as follows:—

GLASS OF WATER RACE.—First event, two seated cars under 10 b. p.; second event, 4 seated cars. The full complement of passengers to be on board. Each passenger is to carry a glass of water. Winner will be the car which arrives with most water. The first car in with most water will beat later arrivals. Cars to stop once between two lines marked on course and go on again immediately. Course and distance, once round.

STARTING AND STOPPING RACE.—Stand about 50 yards from car with engine stopped, run to it, start and drive home, pulling up between chalk lines 14ft. apart. Starting on switch barred.

THE ACADEMY STAKES.—Open for all cars irrespective of power. In this event each competitor selects a lady, who takes up her place at a blackboard. Each competitor is then given a slip of paper on which the name of an animal is written. The competitor starts his car, races to the blackboard, stops his engine, alights, and draws the animal on the board. As soon as the lady names the animal correctly, the competitor restarts his engine and races back to starting point. The first back wins, and the prize is given to the lady. Starting on switch barred.

MOTOR HOUSE.—Cars to start from a point outside hurdles arranged to represent Motor House, to drive forward about 30 yards, to stop on a given line and to reverse into Motor House. Against time from word "Go" to pulling up and putting engine out of gear.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—For Trades. Class 3. Instructions to Judges:—The engine, gear-box and other machinery is to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are to be considered. The canopy, hood, lamps, coach-work, colour of paint, and upholstery, folding seats, covering over driver's seat, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole, from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars will be judged as they stand, also while moving empty, as well as with lady passengers.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—Private Owners, Class 3. Instructions to Lady Judges:—The engine, gear box, and other machinery is not to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are not to be considered. The canopy, hood, lamps, coachwork, colour of paint, and upholstery, folding seats, covering over driver's seat, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars will be judged as they stand, also while moving empty, as well as with lady passengers.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Phantom Jackal Once More.

The Meet yesterday morning was fixed at the White House, which is situated about midway between the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, and the Chuckla Woods. The gathering was a small one, due no doubt to the many other attractions in Bombay at the present time, but in many respects the gallop yesterday morning was the finest which this record season has produced. As soon as the light was sufficient a move was made for the woods on Chuckla Hill. These however were drawn blank, and we accordingly pushed forward to the favourite Andheri Mango Tope, at the beginning of which stands the old stone cross facing the end of Chuckla Lane. We have had so many delightful gallops this season after that very accommodating old customer, who lives in this plantation, that we hardly dared to hope that he would even again be found at home. Hounds did not speak to any scent at once as they have done on previous occasions, but the huntsman called the Pack forward along the enclosure. When nearing the end of it a welcome note from one hound told us that traces of something were about the neighbourhood, and great were our expectations, which I think the most fastidious subsequently more than amply realised. The rest of the Pack were not more than a few seconds in joining the leading hounds, and away went the whole pack running at score. The line to begin with was a little different to that which this jackal has taken on previous occasions, as on reaching the upper end of the Tope hounds turned to the left over a big stone wall. A few of the field elected to follow them straight but this wall is not as nice a jump as could be wished for, as large cactus and very sharp leaved aloes grow on either side of it, and horses do not in consequence take very kindly to it. The majority of the field accordingly ran along parallel with the wall, and turned down into the valley when reaching the end of it. One had to guide one's horse with care through some very close trees at the foot of the hill, and then the hunt began in real earnest. Hounds swept to the right along the valley at furious speed, and it was simply a question of sitting down in one's saddle and galloping our horses just for all they were worth. Fence for fence this magnificent jackal repeats his previous course, many of the ditches and trees being at once recognised as having been passed by us on the other occasions when this jackal has been hunted. Glowing forest fires had been burning all the previous evening in this district and the red glow on the top of the distant hills was shining forth as we left the Jackal Club in the darkness of the early morning. It was consequently only natural to suppose that scent would lie very badly over this recently burnt up grass, but once again all the theories of that mystery which is called scent are flatly contradicted. Hounds carried just as good a head over this burnt up ground as anywhere else, incredible though it may sound to those writers on the problem of scent, who argue that wet ground and a damp atmosphere are almost a necessity if hounds are to be expected to run with any pace. Those of us who were straining all we knew to keep the flying pack in sight yesterday morning must feel that much of the mystery of scent has yet to be explained. Keeping down in the valley beyond the big Marole Hills we run for a great distance over these grass lands, or rather over what grass lands the jungle fires have left, and on reaching some stiff undergrowth hounds turn to the left and after making a big ring run towards home again. It seemed plain that the jaekal, like a fox, was endeavouring to find his way back again to his abode in the Mango Tope but before arriving there hounds turn again sharply to the left, and away we go again after them, the speed not diminishing in the slightest degree. Up we gallop on to the top of the big Marole Hill, where the historic caves are situated, and keeping to the left of these caves we dive down into the valley beneath. Crossing a well known cart track, which leads eventually to the gap of Dunlo, we continue up the rocky side of the hill beyond. Doubtless during the Monsoon months a flowing cascade of water runs down this part of the hill, but this dried up watercourse at the present moment contains some of the most terrifying huge sharp-edged boulders, and it needed indeed a fine horse to scramble up such a dangerous place in safety. However, reaching the plateau on the top of this hill we still continue at a gallop, mark you, as hounds are slipping away hand over hand, the scent being just as powerful as ever. The chase was carried on until we reached the top of a huge hill, which, roughly speaking, lies between Vehar and Goregaum. The atmosphere was not as clear as usual and the smouldering embers of the jungle fire prevented one being able to obtain the same uninterrupted view of the surrounding country, but in spite of these the panorama stretched out before us was a very fine one. Both the great lakes of Vehar and Powai, the former with its huge stone bund, shone out in front of us. Hounds work down the precipice-like side of this huge hill, and continue hunting over the hill beyond, but scent at last gives out, almost exactly in the same place as it has on previous occasions. Whereabouts in this neighbourhood lies this wonderful jackal's haven of refuge still remains a mystery. Each time we have hunted him he baffles us in the same long distant neighbourhood, and we are no nearer discovering where he gets to than on the first occasion. The extrordinary part of the business is that it has never been possible for any members of the hunt or any of the hunt officials to obtain even a glimpse of him, and he consequently still remains a mystery to us all. Hounds were running without any appreciable check for more than an hour, and during the greater part of this protracted hunt we had to gallop as fast as our horses could put their feet to the ground. At times the pace resembled a Point to Point race, so necessary was it to gallop if

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

WINNING LISTS.

WITH the Bombay Big Meeting concluded, a list of winning owners, jockeys and trainers should prove interesting. Amongst the owners it is not surprising to see Calcutta's senior Steward at the top after the two rac s won for him by Ballark and Golden Gleam, whereas it was generally expected Mr. R. R. S., who has about the finest all round stable in India, would be very near the first. It is new, however, to see the big Arab importer, Mr. Ali bin Talib, so prominent though in the old days he was always a big winner. Mr. Galstaun has had more luck than of late this way and at last the Mathradass and Nanji stable have shown form, in conjunction with Messrs. Leek and Abdoola Mana.

Of the jockeys, Killorn is, as anticipated, the leader, having taken over from Williams, who left recently for Australia the S. S "Marmora." Barrett has come out remarkably well riding for both Mr. J. B. and Mr. G. K., whereas young Jack Taylor has been steadily improving during the last year and rides as strong a race as most in India. Southall and Robinson remain as two of our leadin jockeys, both using the old seat. A better judge than the former cannot be found, whereas the latter has the knowledge of years of experience an though lacking the dash of his prime is marvellously fit, considering his age.

Considering the huge stable he has under him, including Mr. R R. S., Byramjee is of course at the head of the trainers' list, and with Messrs. M. Goculdass, Abdoola Mana, A. Nanji and Leek's horses. Bleach has a strong string behind him. With the successes of Mr. G. K., Shaik Kassum stands well.

Following are the lists :—

WINNING OWNERS.

	Rs.
The Hon. A. A. Apear	12,300
Mr. R. R. S.	9,700
Ali Bin Talib	8,500
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	7 900
Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee	7,800
Mr. J. B.	6,100
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala	5,000
Mr. G. K.	4,700
Mr. G. B. Deakin	4,000
Messrs. Wood and Badger	4,000
Mr. A. S. Oomer	3,000
Mr. C. M. D. Bell	2,800
Mr Jiji	2,200
Mr. E. J. Marshall	2,200
Aga S. Shah	2,100
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Scott Nimmo.	2,100
Mr. Leek	2,000
Mr. Ruschordies	1,900
Mr. Alex A. Essayie	1,800
Mr. Haji Ally Shabag	1,800
Mr. L. K. Kapadia	1,600
Mr. Adil	1,400
Mr. A. K. calymmey	1,400
Messrs. M. Goculdass, A. Nanjee and Leek	1,000
Messrs. M. Goculdass, A. Nanjee and A. Mana	900
Mr. E C. Ramshaw	900
Mr. Hossain Obayed	800
Mr. Vaid	700
Colonel Beaver	700
Mr. Jamahomed Jeevanbhoy	600
Mr. J. D. Scott	400
Mr. Khalil Dooree	400
Mr. Kelso	400
Mr. Syed	400
Mr. Mujeed Jurji	400
H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb	400
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi	400
Mr. R. S. Forage	300
Mr. Dawood Essack	200
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla	200
Thakur Sipal Singh	200
Mr. M. Mohsin Shatravi	200

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	1sts	2nds	3rds	Unpld.
J. Killorn	5	5	2	20
Barrett	4	1	3	11
J. Taylor	3	5	0	5
Southall	3	4	2	14
Robinson	2	2	5	18
Fraser	2	2	2	6
Blades	2	2	1	3
Kamad	2	0	1	18
A. Hoyt	1	2	2	22
Melsom	1	1	3	22
Heeroo	1	1	1	13
Firth	1	1	1	3
Templeman	1	1	1	8
Beardshaw	1	1	0	16
Oomerkhan	1	0	1	7
Abdoola	1	0	1	6
Maley	1	0	0	16
Bray	0	2	2	11
Robins	0	1	2	15
Forster	0	1	0	1
C. B. Mahomed	0	0	2	4
Majeed	0	0	1	6
A. Ferguson	0	0	1	10
T. Trenoweth	0	0	0	7
Vincent	0	0	0	5
Yusuff	0	0	0	4
Abbas	0	0	0	4
Vining	0	0	0	3
Hosea	0	0	0	3
David	0	0	0	1
Etal	0	0	0	1
Dhoodi	0	0	0	1

WINNING TRAINERS.

Byramjee Rustomjee	6
C. Bleach	4
Shaik Kassum	3
C. B. Mahomed	3
J. Watson	2
E. C. Ramshaw	2
Fahab bin Saif	2
T. Scott	1
T. Ferguson	1
T. J. Lynn	1
W. Mumford	1
J. D. Scott	1
J. Penton	1
P. J. Firth	1
R. S. Oomer	1
Cowasjee Barjorjee	1
Ali Mahomed	1

BOMBAY RACES.

10th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Dealers Pony Consolation Plate, 3-15 p m
2nd Race—The Kensington Plate, 4 p m
3rd Race—The Oorla Plate, 4-30 p m
4th Race—The Doncaster Plate, 4 45 p m
5th Race—The Parel Plate, 5-30 p m
6th Race—The Ascot Plate, 5-45 p m
7th Race—The 2nd Dealers Pony Consolation, 6-15 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	...	3-5 p m
Church Gate	...	3-10 p m
Grant Road	...	3-16 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	...	3-30 p m

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 25 February 1908.

HOCKEY.

Junior Aga Khan Tournament.

FINALS.

Eight of the Bombay High Schools entered for this tournament, which was played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground and won by St. Mary's for the second time in succession. The results of the matches were as follows :

Port & Proprietary	St. Mary's (0—1)	St. Mary's	St. Mary's (3—0)
St. Mary's			
Educat. Soc. School	Educat. Soc. School (3—0)	(4—1)	
Proprietary & Port.			
St. Xavier's	St. Xavier's (2—1)	New High (1—0)	
Elphinstone School			
New High	New High (10—1)		
Cathedral			

ALL-INDIA BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

Another enormous crowd of spectators were present to witness the third day's proceedings at the All-India Boxing Tournament at Trimulgherry and, again, on the fourth day when the Semi-finals and Finals were decided.

The same Referee, Judges, Time-keeper and Master of Ceremonies performed their allotted tasks as on the previous days.

Some of the decisions on the fourth day were rather strange and were received by the spectators with some surprise.

THIRD DAY.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—Class B.

Boy Edwards, 43rd Brigade, beat Boy Pearston, R. A.

Trumpeter Massey, 16th Battery, suffered a defeat at the hands of Boy Cook, 41st Battery R. F. A.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Dibb, Manchesters, beat Lance-Corporal Brown, 6th Dragoons.

Lance-Corporal Yufa, East Surrey's, beat Pte. Owen, 13th Hussars.

Pte. Steedan, Manchesters, beat Pte. Kershaw, Manchesters.

Pte. Blake, Middlesex, beat Pte. Wallace, Royal Scots.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—Class A.

Boy Aldrich, R. A., beat Boy Wrein, 13th Hussars, who was awarded Consolation prize.

Boy Hipwood, R. A., beat Boy Staples, R. A.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Lance-Corporal Martin, East Surreys, beat Pte. Rounds, Manchesters.

Pte. Evans, Royal Scots, beat Pte. Richardson, Leicesters.

Pte. Ince, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Garner, Worcesters.

Driver Riddle, 16th Battery, R F. A., beat Pte. Caley, Manchesters.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Cook, Worcesters, beat Pte. Tansley, Leicesters.

Pte. Howland, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Harding, Middlesex.

FOURTH DAY.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Semi-Finals.

Pte. Evans, Royal Scots, beat Lance-Corporal Martin, East Surreys, after a good three rounds.

Driver Riddle, 16th Battery, R. F. A., versus Private Ince, Royal Fusiliers. Honours were easy in the first two rounds, but in the third Riddle piled points and won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Semi-Final.

Pombadiar Shaw, 1st Battery R. F. A., versus Private Strickland, 14th Hussars. This was one of the best contested encounters of the tournament, Shaw securing the verdict.

Private Hillier, East Surreys, versus Private Donegan, Manchesters. After a hustling set to, Hillier came out an easy winner.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Semi-Finals.

Private Dibb, Manchesters, versus Lance-Corporal Yufa, East Surreys. In this fight the Judges created a surprise by their decision in favour of Dibb, notwithstanding that to all appearances Yufa was winning hands down.

Pte Steedan, Mancheters, versus Pte. Blake, Middlesex. The latter had matters all his own way, coming out an easy winner.

WELTER WEIGHTS.—Semi-Finals.

Lance-Corporal Melville, 13th Hussars, versus Pte. Timperel. The Judges were unable to award a verdict after three rounds and an extra one was ordered which resulted in Melville being selected as winner.

Pte. Darcey, Manchesters, versus Pte. Symons, Royal Fusiliers. The former made a plucky stand, but Symons was more than a match for his opponent and won.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—FINAL. Class B.

Boy Edwards, R. A., versus Boy Cook, 41st R. F. A. It was a well fought battle between the youngsters ending in favour of Edwards.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—Class A.

Boy Hipwood, R. A., beat Boy Aldrich, R. A., after three smartly contested rounds.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.—Finals.

Pte. Cook, Worcesters, won easily from Pte. Howland, Royal Fusiliers, who was knocked out.

BANTAM WEIGHT.—Finals.

Driver Riddle, 16th Battery, R. F. A., versus Pte. Evans, Royal Scots.

Evans proved too smart for Riddle and touched him off severely and the most Riddle could do was to hang on and save himself from being knocked out.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Finals

Bombardier Shaw, 1st Battery, R.F.A., versus Pte. Hillier, East Surreys. This was a ding-dong engagement from the start to finish and an extra round was ordered, which resulted in Hillier's winning.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Private Dibb Manchesters, scratched to Pte. Blake, Middlesex, thus leaving him th winner.

WELTER WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Lance-Corporal Melville, 13th Hussars, versus Pte. Symons, Royal Fusiliers. Melville gave Symons a terrible slating and in the third round Symons had to stave in to his opponent.

The prizes were presented by Colonel Vizard of the Manchester Regiment who thanked the promoters of the tournament for bringing it to su h a succ ssful issue.

HOCKEY.

Annual Laver Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

In the Annual Laver Hockey Tournament, first round, the Royal Fusiliers beat the 2nd Rajputs and the 61st Pioneers Combined by four goals to nil.

The 13th Hussars "A" team and the Secunderabad Combined played a drawn game of one goal all.

The Manchesters played the Futteh Maidan Gymkhana last evening on the Sapper ground and after a stubborn fight the Manchesters came out victors by four goals to one.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay Feb. 26.

DUTIES.

Orders for the 26th instant (Wednesday.)
Orderly Sergt—Sergt Venn.
Next for duty Sergt Coates

DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Morning Battery Drill 7 30 a m
Evening Coy Drill 6 30 p m
No 2 Company—Morning Coy Drill 7 30 a m
Evening Battery Drill 6 30 p m

D. R. F. & LAYERS COMPETITIONS.

The D R F Specialists will be examined on Friday the 28th instant at 5-30 p m and Gun Layers on Thursday the 27th instant at 5-30 p m

GUEST NIGHT.

Thursday the 27th instant is reserved for Guest Night Dinner at 8-30 p m and to be followed by a Concert at 9-30 p m. Members wishing to bring Guest to Dinner can obtain tickets from the Sergeant Major at the Office. price of Tickets Rs 1-8 no tickets will be issued after 2 a m on Thursday

G. O. C's. INSPECTION.

The G O C Bo Brigade will hold his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Sunday the 1st proximo at 11 a m

Extract from Army Regulation, published for information is Every Member of a Corps including Re ervists, must be present at the Annual Inspection or his absence accounted for to the Inspecting Officer, absence on account of sickness must be supported by a medical certificate.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

ANTICKNESS MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of the board of Short Causes, owing to the Original Side Judges being engaged in part heard cases. Justices Davar and Beaman are hearing the Parsi Panchayet suit; Mr. Justice Russell is engaged in the heavy suit against the Aga Khan; and Justice Macleod is dealing with the Matheran Railway suit. While Mr. Justice Chandavakar was disposing of in that Court yesterday the Short Causes, his colleague, Mr. Justice Heaton, sat in the Judge's Library, engaged in what is technically known as "admission work" of appeals.

Among the Short Causes was one of A. Readymoney & Co. vs. Mr. G. G. Craig, and his son-in-law, Mr. W. G. Whyte, who was the second defendant. The two defendants were sued by Abdulla Khakibhoy Padamsi, proprietor of Messrs. Readymoney and Co's. firm, on a promissory note drawn by the first defendant, according to the case of the plaintiff, and endorsed by the second defendant. It was dated 24th September 1904, the amount being Rs 2,500.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff: the defendants appeared in person.

Plaintiff was examined. He said the note was presented for payment to Whyte as the endorser on due date. No payment was made, and it was protested against; plaintiff paying Rs. 5 for the notarial onarges, and eight annas for gharry-hire. Before the due date, he wrote a letter to Whyte demanding payment. In his receipt-book, the initials in pencil for receiving the letter, were in Whyte's own handwriting. No reply was received by him to the letter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craig, witness said, since four or five years witness had transactions with him (Craig): even now, several thousands of rupees, 50 or 60, were due to witness. On 4th February 1905, the accounts were adjusted, and a settlement arrived at, when Craig passed to him a promissory-note for Rs. 21,500, in consideration of the amount due, which then stood at Rs. 20,— Craig cancelled and took away the hundies, promissory notes, and other documents, making up that account. Another final adjustment was arrived at on 14th May 1906. Witness's ledger showed the different items which went to make-up the adjusted amount. The Rs. 20,707 was the balance uptill 28th January only: the account was continued in the other book. Witness paid the money Rs. 2,500 to Whyte in Jackeria Ahmed Patel's "pedi": whether Whyte paid the amount to Craig or any one else, he could not say. Whyte and Craig then got into a victoria and drove away. So far as witness could remember, he gave to Whyte a cheque for Rs. 2,000, and some cash, after deducting interest.

Mr. Craig: Then you must withdraw your statement that Rs. 2,500 were paid.

Witness: I know this, that it was less the interest.

Continuing in his cross-examination by Craig, witness produced his cash-book entry of "loan account, to W. G. Whyte, Rs. 2,500." He said that whenever Craig came to his office, which he did twice a day, witness used to place his account-books before him; in the event of some mistake or difficulty requiring to be cleared-up, he would call in his clerk to explain the matter. No account was sent to Craig; none was ever asked for. Craig used to enter up all the amounts in a small book of his own.

Mr. Weldon objected to all these questions in cross-examination as absolutely irrelevant to the case. These transactions were entirely different from the Rs. 2,500 in this case.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the trend of Craig's cross-examination showed that the Rs. 2,500 formed part of a larger sum that formed an adjusted account: this case should go to the Long-Cause List, costs to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Weldon urged that the defence should be put on some terms, owing to pecuniary circumstances.

Whyte: I should like to clear up some matters. I admit the signature on the back of the note; but I have received no consideration whatever. I signed it blank, and it has been paid off by the drawer.

Mr. Weldon: On Whyte's own admission, I now ask for a decree. It will be the look-out of Whyte to get it from Craig; or of Craig, from Whyte. It does not matter to us. He says he had no consideration: he has got to prove the fact of no consideration. The burden lay on him. The same tactics were resorted to before Mr. Justice Russell in the suit by Mr. Russell Combridge.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar directed that the written statement should be filed by the defendant within one week; otherwise, the case would be again put down as a Short Cause, and dealt with as such.

A CUSTOMS' PETITION.

The following petition has been sent to H. E the Governor by clerks in the Reporter General's Department, Bombay:—"That your Excellency's memorialist is a clerk in the Reporter General's Department of the Bombay Custom House serving in the last grade or appointment of Rs 22-2-32 or of Rs. 25 or of nine monthly Rs. 30. There are at present 13 appointments of Rs. 22 2-32, 5 of Rs. 25. 2 of Rs. 30, 3 of nine monthly Rs 30, 2 of Rs. 35, 4 of Rs. 40 and 14 of Rs. 34-2-44 in all 43 appointments (between Rs. 22-2-32 to Rs 34-2 44) out of a total number of 70 appointments of clerks in this Department.

That your Excellency's memorialist begs most humbly to represent that in other Departments of the Customs as in all other Departments in Bombay the last place is of Rs 30. Your memorialist submits that in the general reduction consequent upon the abolition of the Customs Duties in 1884, the last appointment in this office was reduced from Rs. 35 to one of Rs. 22-2-32.

That in 1894 the Customs duties were however reimposed and to cope with the increase of work in this Department several additional places were sanctioned, but the lot of men in the lowest grades was not improved; on the countrary it was made worse by the addition of several new places mostly on low salary to the existing scale, thereby aggravating their miseries by having to wait for a longer time in the last grade to reach the next grade.

It is not for your Excellency's memorialist to explain, nor is he competent to do so, how a combination of uncontrollable circumstances has made the living in Bombay so dear as to tell with painful severity upon your memorial st. The price of every necessary of life has gone up to an alarming extent, in some instances doubly.

That your Excellency's humble memorialist recently happened to come across a report in the papers that a grant of Presidency Allowance to Government Servants, serving in the Presidency Town, Bombay, has been graciously recomended by your Excellency's Government. This relief, even if allowed would be proportionate to the salary received and as such would make no substantial addition to the income of a clerk in the lower grades of this Department.

Your Excellency's memorialist submits that a clerk drawing Rs. 22 or 25 has Rs. 12 and 15 respectively left after a deduction of Rs. 10 as house rent to maintain himself and his family, not to speak of other casualties. Your memorialist would rather leave the hardship and misery to your Excellency to imagine than to describe it.

A memorial was submitted to Mr. P. R. Cadell, late Collector of Customs, in March 1907 when he was pleased to observe that something should be done for the lower grades and he would have taken up this question soon, but unfortunately for your Excellency's memorialist, soon after, he went on leave and was subsequently transferred from this Customs House.

Your Excellency's humble memorialist approaches your Excellency with this humble memorial in the earnest hope that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take his hard case into consideration and would see your way to raise the initial pay of the lowest grades as to bring it on a level with other branches of the Customs and to reduce the number of appointments in the lowest grades with a view to mitigate present distress which presses so heavily upon him and to enable him to reach the next grade after 3 or 4 vacancies.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Gaswell Rd., London, Eng.

WOMANKIND AND HER SPHERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ancient Greek did not worship the mere Statue, but seeing through and through, he companionized with the spirit represented by the Cold Marble. It was the expression of love, of regret and of veneration for departed virtue which enchained him to the tomb. It was thus worship, love, and honour bowed before attributes, and not before forms and blandishments. The most ladylike deportment is consistent with easy carriage and general frankness of expression, wherein vanity plays no part. A taunt, a scowl, a retort, spoils the temperament of the husband; but very often that not such incidents play a great part in the world. For instance, had is not been for the constant scowling disposition of Lady Byron the world would not have seen the magnificent illustrated works of Byron. The same kind of deportment from Milton's wife, combined with early blindness of the husband, contributed to the master-peace of English language in Milton's poetical works. Mrs. Gladstone's sweet temper and sweeter affection towards her husband moulded Mr. Gladstone the finest personality of his age. Mr. Disraeli, owing to small domestic private upheavals, offered hims if one of the curiosities of Political History. Beginning as a Radical he turned Conservative, and as Conservative endangered the constitution more than the wildest Radical could have wished. The capricious childishness of Mrs. Jonnson formed Dr. Johnson what he was.

Many instances can be multiplied where a woman moulds the future man. A woman of pure and elevated mind can render earth into heaven, herself an angel dispensing peace, joy, and love. But then what about her sphere? Her sphere should be her home. It was not the thousands of female typists, compositors, milliners, and whole-day truants produced a Milton or a Gladstone, but the mother, who took the greatest pride, delight, and pleasure in pervading the home with smiles, who created them. Mr. Gladstone in course of conversation with a French countess, said "My wife was the immediate gift of God sent by propitious heaven for a good angel, as well as for a wife. As a mother she evinced an unspeakable tenderness and loving thoughtfulness towards her children. The servants respected her, and her friends loved her." Eminent anatomists and physicians declare that certain inconveniences weaken females while they endure the maladies, the times of gestation, the necessity of suckling children and of watching continually over them, and the delicacy of their organisation renders them unfit for the fatigue of the forum, and a fury of combat. It is the woman's gentleness of character, delicacy of manners, luscious-ness of expression, loveliness of form and luxuriousness of conversation that draw towards them men's devotedness, respect love and obeisance. The sturdiness, bluffness, roughness, coarseness attending the rougher sex yield to the sweet attractions of the delicate sex. Cardinal Mazarine confessed that many women were worthy of governing kingdoms; but that it was always to be feared they would allow themselves to be subdued by lovers who were not capable of governing a dozen pallets." Many ladies complained of the waning of the husband's love after marriage, which forced them to seek for outdoor occupations. But they forgot that a love which seeks to conquer, and a love which has conquered are two totally different passions. The happy husband cannot appear like the lover; he has not like him to fear, to hope, and to desire; he has no longer that charming toil with all its triumphs which he had before, nor can that which he has already won be a conquest. They have only to attend to this most natural and inevitable difference The best husband is also the most useful and active member of society. He is no longer required to sit still with you alone on the mossy bank, and to look into your blue eyes, as he used to do, and kneel to kiss your pretty hand; when love no longer demands toil and trouble, when every triumph is a mere repetition of the last, when success has lost something of its value along with its novelty, and to always live on your breath is impossible. He has to go out to find the means to meet with the expenses of the household wants and needs. In answer to the general complaint from a wife of a minister, the loving husband said: "I would bring you down from the top of a church steeple on a rope ladder at the peril of my life, if I could obtain you in no other way; but now I have you fast in my matrimonial arms, as all dangers are passed and all obstacles overcome, my passion can no longer find satisfaction in that way. Before I obtained you I used all the virtues I possessed as steps by which to reach you, but now I have you, I place you in my castle at the top of them, and you are the highest step from which I now hope to ascend higher."—Yours, etc.,

J. N. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, February 25.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay has again been thrown into the throes of a disgraceful riot started once more by Mahomedans of the lower order and which must have upset the self-sacrificing labours of the educated classes who have done, and are still doing, so much to bring their community on a level with the other leading Indian Communities; and, once again, the peace-makers, the Mullahs, on both sides, together with their respective leaders are called upon to bring about the usual reconciliation between the contending parties just as they had done after the dreadful riots of 1874, 1894 and 1898 and partly in 1904. But it may be asked when are these recurring riots, always ending in bloodshed, and in the present case with incendiarism going to cease altogether. Is there no one influential enough among the acknowledged leaders of the Mahomedan community to whom the lower orders can always look up to with respect and for guidance and abide loyally by their decision? If not, the sooner this work is taken in hand the better it will be not only for the Mahomedan community, but also for the other communities in the city to prevent murderous attacks taking place in broad daylight? How is it that in the Native States, say like the leading Mahomedan State of the Deccan, Hyderabad, the people are more amenable to law and order, and such lawless outbreaks are seldom or never heard of? Then why should such disgraceful scenes take place only in British Territory? Is it because British rule is more tolerant? The Hindu, Parsee and Christian communities have some very undesirable characters among them, but the influence of their leading men is always respected although they, too, are divided by sects like the Mahomedans, and so the above communities have some claim on the Mahomedan Community for a hearty co-operation in the direction of Peace and order. Parental influence should also have a healthy effect on the young. It was most distressing to notice on the following day, Friday, many terror-stricken school children hastening away to the nearest Railway Station, homeward bound for Colaba or for the suburbs, as the schools were closed for fear of an outbreak. As regards medical attendance, some arrangements should be made beforehand to treat those who have been murderously belaboured and left for dead, by having a Medical Staff close by; fortunately on the day of the riots there was, as a spectator, a medical gentleman at the Pydhonie Police Station who rendered valuable services and attended urgent cases on the spot till they were removed to the hospitals. It is hoped fervently that this will be the last of the Bombay riots.—Yours &c.,

OBSERVER.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

A LOCAL QUESTION.

There isn't a reader of a newspaper in Bombay but has repeatedly asked himself—as his eyes rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed them up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about. Are these testimonials true? It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live in England or some other country. Like all the evidence we published every word of the statement that follows is from a Bombay citizen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published and get a personal corroboration. Begin with this case.

Nurse F. E. Anthony, Diplomed Nurse and Midwife of many years' experience in Bombay and England, residence, Ripon Building, Ferguson Road, says:—I have had occasion to prescribe Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for patients and found they relieve pain very quickly, especially backache caused through inflammation of the kidneys. They are also invaluable in cases of Urinary complaints, and if taken as prescribed, will not fail to afford relief.

They give prompt relief in loss of sleep, dizziness, heart weakness, backache, urinary trouble, rheumatism and dropsy by removing the poisonous and urinary matter from the system that causes these complications.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BY THE WAY.

A "QUIST" DRIVE.

An appeal is being circulated in South Herefordshire for a "quist" drive. It is not a printer's error, but a thing well understood by farming folk in wooded districts. Quist is an old word, now only surviving in dialects, for the wood-pigeon, and it is a wood-pigeon drive that is proposed in South Herefordshire. In that county the birds are very numerous, and you may see a flock of them rise like a quivering blue sheet of enormous size if by chance you disturb them on their feeding grounds. They are said to be doing very serious damage to the young clover crops, and the farmers want a drive in order to "thin them down a bit."

WHAT IT MEANS.

A "quist-drive" is the only effectual way of bagging wood-pigeons in any considerable numbers, but it is not the wholesale butchery of a drive of pheasants, grouse, or partridge. The wood-pigeon is a very wild and shy bird with a quick eye for a man with a gun, a powerful wing, and a way of flying high that soon puts him out of the zone of danger. The idea of the drive is to make the danger zone very wide, so that the chances of escape may be reduced. Farmers, gamekeepers, and all who can handle a gun arrange to post themselves in favourable places near the resorts of the wood-pigeons on a given day. Attacked in one place the pigeon wings his way to another coppice or feeding-ground, and, if the drive has been carefully organised, almost certainly gets within the range of another ambush. In this way the birds are kept continuously on the move over a very wide area of country, and the gunners have more changes. "Quist" is also an obsolete form of "whist" as a call for silence. Recalling the manners of the so-voiced wood-pigeon, it is easy to understand how the bird came to be called a "quist" assuming this to be the same word. Other dialect forms are "quest" and "queeze" in Cheshire, "quist" in the West of England, "quoice" and other variants elsewhere.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

For the first report of a Speech from the Throne thanks are due to Mathew Paris, who left posterity a verbatim report of the speech made by Henry I. to the barons in Council before his election as King. The speech reads as follows:—"My friends and faithful subjects, both foreigners and natives,—You all know very well that my brother, Robert, was called by God and elected King of Jerusalem, which he might have happily governed, and how shamefully he refused that rule, for which he justly deserves God's anger and reproof. You know, also, in many other instances his pride and brutality. Because he is a man that delights in war and blood shed, he is impatient of peace. I know that he thinks you a parcel of contemptible fellows; he calls you a set of drunkards and gluttons, whom he hopes to tread under his feet. I, truely a King meek, humble, and peaceable, will preserve and cherish you in your antient liberties, which I have sworn to perform: will hearken to your wise councils with patience; and will govern you justly, after the example of the best of princess. If you desire it, I will strengthen this promise with a written charter; and all those laws which the holy King Edward by the inspiration of God so wisely enacted I will swear to keep inviolably. If you my brethren, will stand by me faithfully, we shall easily repulse the strongest efforts the cruellest enemy can make against me and these kingdoms."

SETTING THE FASHION.

Henry, it will be observed, is quite modern in claiming peaceableness as one of his kingly virtues; but he modestly omits to mention his domesticity and that wonderful tact which has since become the birthright of every monarch, even the Mikado having caught the trick of it. This earliest reported Speech from the Throne has no close analogy, of course, to the Speech read by the King on the opening of the Parliamentary session. The King, Bishop Stubbs tells us, was almost always present in person at the opening of a mediæval Parliament, and when he was not he appointed a Commission to undertake his office, as Edward I. did in 1307. According to the same authority, Edward III. for the first time "made his will known through his own mouth" in 1363, and another forward step was made in 1365, when the Assembly was opened with an English Speech from the Throne. Early legislation, historians tell us, was in the nature of a bargain between the King and Parliament. The King usually wanted money, and the Parliament usually wanted reforms. What is now a bill was then a petition, the granting of which was made by Parliament a condition of the granting of the money. Presumably the King's Speech was originally the King's statement of what he was prepared to do in return for the voting of the money, and the Address in reply the expression of Parliament's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the bargain. It could not be until the time of responsible Ministries that the King's Speech was wholly the Ministers' work, so that a critic could refer to it in Parliament as Lord Rosebery once did in the House of Lords, as "the most jejune speech ever put into the mouth of a monarch."

THE ADVENT OF SOAP.

Bishop Welldon was somewhat inaccurate in his lecture the other day on English social habits in including soap among the articles unknown in England before the seventeenth century. As a matter of fact, the manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. In other countries the use of soap was known in very ancient times. The word translated soap in the English version of the Bible was probably a general term for any cleansing substance. Pliny mentions the use of two kinds of soap among the Germans, who appear to have introduced it from France, where the natives used it to make their hair glisten. When the ruins of Pompeii were uncovered a complete soap-making establishment was discovered. The French appear to have lost the Gallic knowledge of soap, for it is believed that their word for soap (savon) is derived from its manufacture at Savona near Genoa. Another slip of the Dean's was the statement that there were no lamps at the beginning of the eighteenth century, whereas London was first lighted with oil lamps in 1681. They were usually hung on cords stretched across the streets, and were anything but efficient. Their qualities may best be judged by the wording of Argand's patent in 1784 for a lamp to replace them, which was "to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known."

SOUND ADVICE.

Level-crossing accidents still happen in England from time to time, and until the crossings are abolished it might be as well to try the American notice which has lately (according to the "Sydney Bull-tin") been adopted on the Victorian railways. It is said that the American companies engaged an eminent lawyer to devise a notice which would form a successful defence against legal proceedings in cases of accident at level crossings. The lawyer sent in the following notice and a bill for £300:—

"Stop, look, and listen!"

Accidents in this country are often due to people crossing the line immediately after a train has passed on the line nearest them and being caught by a train on the further line. Perhaps an additional warning to remember both lines would be useful. This short, sharp notice is one of a type. For instance, instead of labelling and office "Private," the words "Stop! Keep out," in large letters, have a more sure result. On fragile objects are put cards reading "Hands off! This means you," which is certainly more pointed and personal than a mild "Do not touch."

THE EXACT POINT.

A notice on the path to Aber Falls, in North Wales, though not so terse, is perhaps more effective than any yet quoted in "Miscellany." The first portion of the notice requests visitors to keep to the paths, as the slippery nature of the rocks makes climbing dangerous. The second portion, added at a later date, says:—"In consequence of the above notice being disregarded, a stretcher is now kept at the cottage below the falls." Pithy public and semi-public notices in the United States and Canada are probably an outcome of the immense amount of energy expended on the writing of advertisements in a land where the cost of advertising amounts on an average to 6 per cent, as against about 1 per cent here. It is a very general thing for business men to have little mottoes, or tags, as they are called, hung on their desks. "If you write your letter in a rage, don't post it till next morning," was the legend observed by the writer over the desk of a Montreal merchant. A Winnipeg lawyer has the following notice in his private office:—"Be brief; we are here to make a living, and it takes a lot of time to do it." In a real estate office in the same city there is exposed the printed advice: "Don't grunt; do your stunt." "Stunt," it should be explained, is a very common slang word for "job." It conveys, however, the idea of an arduous job, or of the arduous portion of a job.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

The issue of the Government report on the cost of living of the working classes reminds me (a working man writes) of an experience of a year or two ago. I was unmarried and had engaged lodgings with a family consisting of husband, wife, three small children, and the woman's out-of-work brother—the latter apparently not unduly desirous of changing his state. The house was six-roomed, and the furnishing was on a scale considerably above the average of working-class homes, so that when I learnt that the husband earned only a guinea a week as a labourer in an iron foundry I marvelled, and concluded that the housewife must be a prodigy of management. After about a month's stay, however, this opinion received a rude shock one evening when, on returning from work, I found the house vir

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Messrs. Green of Edinburgh have in the January issue of their "Law-book Circular" published an interesting reminder of Sir Walter Scott. This is a "facsimile" reproduction of the first account for books run up by Scott, then a young man, with Messrs. Bell and Bradfute. He only spent £5, 10s. in the four years beginning 1790, but books bought reveal settled predilection better than books merely borrowed, and the list is instructive. Law-books are heroically absent, and, putting aside the "Annual Register" as a book that is no book and two other entries, the contents may be classified under the three heads of Scottish history, antiquities, and modern poetry. Only one who could look into the seeds of time could have predicted from the data of the list the fully developed Scott, but looking back one can see him "in the acorn." He was clearly, although quite unconsciously, preparing himself for his future work. What Shortreed said of his "raids into Liddesdale" may be said of his reading. "He was makin' himself a' the time," said Mr. Shortreed; "but he didna ken, maybe, what he was about till years had passed."

SCOTT AND COLERIDGE.

The entries alluded to note the binding of six volumes of sermons. Books which one rebinds are friends whose adoption one has tried, and it is significant that in Scott's case sermons should receive that attention. It reminds us how completely he was satisfied with "popular religion." He was no reformer, and had no curiosity as to speculative theology. Coleridge, a number of Scott's school, had a "rough side of his tongue" for the "routiniers of desk and pulpit" and for "orthodox liars for God," but not so Scott. That he was indifferent to party cries is apparent in the memorable reply Pleydell gave when Colonel Mannering asked him what he "thought" of the points of difference between the two schools of the day. "Why, I hope, Colonel," was the reply, "a plain man may go to heaven without thinking about them at all." "That was Walter Scott, bless his memory!" piously ejaculates Mr. Fyfe; and so it was. Nevertheless that this indifference was not that of a Gallio is shown by a vein of feeling that runs through the whole series of the Waverleys. Thus that note in Edie Ochiltree's talk which has been called a "pious snivel" and which some readers judge part of the "whine" which is the badge of all his tribe, is clearly quite acceptable to Scott. Further, the change at the end of the "Pirate" of Norna of the Fitful Head—the sublime Norna—into a Bible-reading old woman, although disconcerting to some readers, satisfied something in the reverent heart of the novelist, while every reader will remember passages where the simple thoughts clothed in the tags and jaded metaphors of the pulpit are uttered with much devout feeling.

SCOTT'S KINDLY SERMONS.

This partiality, however, comes out most clearly in the sermons he wrote. For, as readers of Lockhart after finishing his seventy-fifth chapter soon forget, a volume of sermons stands to Sir Walter's credit. They originated in an act of kindness to his amanuensis, Mr. George Huntly Gordon. The latter, although almost stone deaf, "intended the ministry," but when within sight of a living found himself unable to write the discourses necessary for the Presbytery. Thereupon Sir Walter stepped in. "My good young friend," he said, "leave this matter to me—do you work away at the catalogue [of the library] and I'll write for you a couple of sermons that shall pass muster well enough at Aberdeen." Their publication was another instance of the same kindness. For four years later Gordon, now in London, finding himself £180 in debt, obtained Scott's not too willing permission to publish them and so clear himself. "Hang it," wrote Scott in his Journal, "if it make the poor lad easy, what needs I fret about it?" So the thing was done. Colburn gave £250 for the book, so the edition must have been large, but it was not reprinted, and the little volume, "Religious Discourses by a Layman," in its grey paper jacket is prized by collectors. From the literary point of view the sermons are of the sort that are "written in laudanum upon sheets of lead." One can imagine in some upland parish some minister extremely old droning them out, with his brain all the while, like some old roadster's, lulled asleep by the rhythm of his own pace. Nevertheless they bear witness to the fact that Sir Walter Scott's interest in popular religion was in 1824 the same as when, at nineteen, he sent three volumes of Mr. Carr's sermons and three of Mr. Walker's to be bound by Bell and Bradfute.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

A correspondent makes an allusion to the restlessness of the wandering scholar, Thomas Davidson, who was certainly a literary 'vagabond' in a sense' apart and peculiar to himself. "I am tempted to recall, in further illustration, that when I first heard from him he was in Italy, and that I last saw him in America. He wrote from Domodossola in the first instance, and a very Rosminian letter. It was full of characteristic mixed Scottish and Italian idealism. It ended by describing his solitary retreat there, of which he wrote again later in terms that almost suggested he had said good-bye to the world for ever:—

"'Very early in the morning the recluse prepares for his studies by his stroll far beyond the Rosminian novitiate, with its white walls and open courts, past deep ravines and across the natural meadows. At last, descending through a wooded ravine, and before returning to begin his studies for the day, he refreshes himself with a shower-bath, under a cascade that hides itself in a rocky labyrinth never trodden by profane footsteps. After thus paying his devotions to nature and partaking of her sacrament he feels himself in that happy frame of mind that makes all mental labour easy. His day is passed at his study table, in view of the ever-changing beauties of valley and mountain. His only companions are the ring-doves, that use his study as freely as he does, and the beautiful cardellini, which seem never to weary of motion or song. When the sun is disappearing over the western mountains, and the "Ave Maria" is sounding from the bells of villages near and far, he takes his evening walk, enjoying for another hour the most intimate communion with Nature—a communion which satisfies every aspiration after the divine. He returns to a simple meal, after which he continues his studies for an hour or two, interrupting them from time to time in order to go out on the verandah and enjoy the sight of the mountains and valley, steeped in meditative gloom or bathed with dreamy moonshine. So passes his day at Domodossola.'

"My last glimpse of this Italian recluse was at Orange Mountain, New Jersey—about an hour's journey from New York. He received me there with extraordinary hospitality, quite prepared to make me his unconditional guest. But he came very near to kicking me out of doors incontinently on a winter's night (it was no the verge of our Christmas) because I ventured to maintain that a certain three of Shakspere's songs were equal to any three of Burns. An unwise, a very unwise, contention under the circumstances, due, I admit, to the foolish intrepidity of youth. Our friendship survived even this fissure of opinion, and I retain other impressions of 'Professors' Davidson (as his American friends called him) which to-day still lend his memory a very present actuality. The lecturing on Greek philosophy and kindred subjects by which he maintained himself over there suited very well his curious temperament, as it gave him the continual change of scene and people that he seemed to require."

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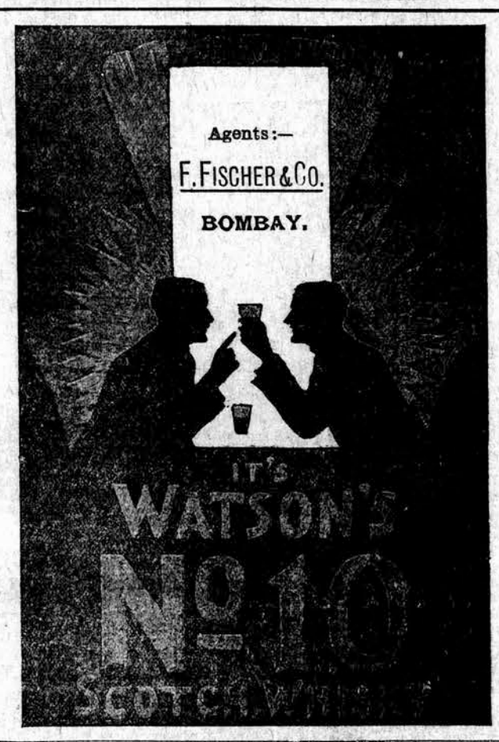

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